WEATHER INDICATIONS.

THREATENING TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; WARMER.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

LOOK

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ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS HELD BACK.

NO INFORMATION REGARDING BULLER'S MOVEMENT.

IS THOUGHT TO BE FIGHTING

BELIEF IN AN ENGAGEMENT FRIDAY.

BOERS ADVANCE TO FIGHT

FREE STATERS ARE SAID TO BE SULKING.

London, Feb. 3.—2:20 p. m.—The war office is silent as regards General Buller, but there is every reason to believe he is continuing his movement on Ladysmith. Those who are in a position to know, confirm his reported recrossing of the Tugela river and believe he was engaged yesterday. The message from Ladysmith Thursday saying the Boer forces were leaving again and that the besieging force was considerably diminished tends to confirm this.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts has notified the war office that forty Highlanders, who were previously reported killed at Magersfontein, are prisoners at Pretoria.

BOER LOSS HEAVY.

Sterk's Spruit, Jan. 29.—Commandant Oliver, of the Orange Free State, in a speech to the Boers at Ladygrey, said that his men were almost surrounded at Stormberg and unless recruits were forthcoming he would be compelled to abandon the position.

It is admitted that in the recent fight at Ladysmith the Boers lost 1,100 killed and 600 wounded.

Many colonists who fought at Stormberg have gone back to their farms and have refused to return to active service, though threatened with death.

Among those are some conspicuous burghers, who originally invited the Free Staters to invade Cape Colony.

FIELD CORNETS KILLED.

London, Feb. 3.—A despatch from Ladysmith, undated, via Spearman's Camp, February 2, says:

Native deserters report the following field cornets killed in last week's fighting:

Lombard, of Waterburg; Grobelaar, of Bremersdorf; Opperman, of Pretoria; Daniel Erasmus, of Magaliesburg and one Free State cornet.

The British artillery broke seven Boer guns. The Boer casualties were approximately 1,000, though this information is not confirmed officially.

WILL COST MUCH BLOOD.

London, Feb. 3.—Major Bathurst, who was wounded at the battle of Colenso, arrived at Southampton today on board the Servia. He says there are 20,000 Boers at the Tugela river, but that General Buller can get through if he is prepared to sacrifice 5,000 or 6,000 men.

GERMANY MAKES DENIAL.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The German foreign office denies that Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, is attempting to induce Germany to join in an intervention movement. Dr. Leyds declines to discuss possible intervention and denies that he is going to St. Petersburg. He is under medical treatment. The diplomatic agent did not desire to emphasize why there should be a bond of sympathy between the United States and the Transvaal as it might embarrass Montague White (the former consul general of the South African Republic in London, who is now in the United States. The latter, however, is not accredited to the Washington government. Dr. Leyds has exhibited much satisfaction with a specimen of a Mauser used by the Boers and manufactured by Herr Loewe, of Berlin. The barrel is almost completely encased in wood to obviate heating.

HOLDING BACK NEWS.

New York, Feb. 3.—Very little news of the situation in South Africa has been given out in London during the past twenty-four hours. Much work is in progress on the southern frontier of the Free State, but the details are being held back until results can be reached. That is the impression conveyed by such dispatches as are allowed to come through from Storkstroom and French's camp, near Colesberg. The report that the Boer losses at Spion Kop on Wednesday last exceeded one thousand, although unconfirmed, has created a favorable impression and very few are disposed to discredit it.

BULLER IS MOVING.

The Morning Leader believes General Buller has begun a movement toward Ladysmith. The article says:

"General Buller probably engaged soon after noon yesterday (Friday) if all his artillery and munitions had come up. In any case, his orders were definite for an advance at the latest this morning.

"There is no reason to suppose that the direction is that of Dundonald's reconnoissance toward Hongers Poort close to Bethany, although some cavalry and horse artillery may go by that way so as to operate on or perhaps beyond the Acton Homes road.

"We are inclined to believe General Buller means to pound out of existence any Boers or any works lying on the river near the junction of the Little Tugela. If he succeeds in establishing himself there on the northern bank he will virtually have turned the Boer positions at Onderbrook and Grubelers kop, overlooking Colenso. This would mean the splitting of the Boer forces on the south of Ladysmith. Probably General White would be able to help in the effort by occupying with energy the remaining bodies of the enemy."

NO ACTUAL NEWS.

There is no actual news to support the statement of the Leader, but several of the London morning papers profess to believe that General Buller is pushing toward Ladysmith.

Warren's troops on Wednesday were still resting south of the Tugela river, while Lyttleton's brigade held its positon on the north bank.

General Joubert has gone to the Boer camp on the Upper Tugela, an apparent indication that he expects another attack on his right.

The Boers are exhibiting considerable anxiety in regard to the movement of the British flying column, which started through Zululand in the direction of Vryheid about the time that General Buller began his move toward Springfield. Boer reinforcements from about Ladysmith have been hurried back to protect their lines of communication northward.

OPERATIONS ON THE MODDER.

Gen. Charles Tucker, who came from India to command the seventh division, has gone up to Modder river. This seems to indicate that the troops of that division which are now arriving at the Cape will, as well as those of the division under Kelly-Kenny, be utilized along the border of the Free State and take part in the prospective invasion.

The reported activity of Colonel Plumer's force near Crocodile Pools, more than ten days old, is a good sign that a strong effort will be made by him to push through to Mafeking, which had evidently not been relieved at the time the Boer advices so stated.

WOUNDED MEN ARRIVE.

The first batch of wounded men belonging to the naval contingents serving in South Africa has arrived in England. They are mostly skilled gunners. They say that the Boers' Maxim-Nordenfeldt one-pound quick-firing guns have a most demoralizing effect on the British. These guns are made in England, but they are not supplied to the British troops.

A dispatch to a London paper from Pietermaritzburg says:

The appearance of the flying column of scouts in Zululand has created some uneasiness among the Boers over the border. A number of Boers have been hurriedly withdrawn from Ladysmith and Dundee to Vryheid to protect that place and oppose any British advance.

TALKED OF PENSIONS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans was heard today by the house committee on invalid pensions relative to pension legislation. In view of recent hearings of Grand Army delegations and others interested in pensions, the hearing attracted more than usual interest. Mr. Evans expressed the belief that the time had come for a revision of the pension laws. The two general laws had become complicated by so many decisions and constructions that he believed it to be essential to have a general revision in order to get at the real meaning of the law and the desires of congress toward the pensioners. He had therefore recommended a commision to revise the pension laws and he believed such a body could do its work and report to congress by next December. Mr. Evans was asked as to charges that had been made that some of the special examiners who investigated widows' claims asked insulting questions of those widows. The commissioner vigorously denied these charges.

Mrs. J. P. Herring and daughter, Miss Blanche, left this morning for Warsaw, where they will visit Mrs. Herring's sister, Mrs. E. E. Klinger.

SUFFERS RELAPSE

GOVERNOR GOEBEL THOUGHT TO BE NEAR DEATH.

END LIKELY BEFORE NIGHT

TAYLOR ENJOINED FROM MOVING THE CAPITAL.

AN INJUNCTION IS GRANTED

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS GO TO LONDON.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—1:45 p. m.—Governor Goebel has been steadily growing weaker since noon and his end is believed to be a question of but a few hours. There has been practically no rally from this morning's relapse.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—2 p. m.—Goebel has rallied a little and is now holding his own. Chances at present, however, are that he will die before night.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—2:35 p. m.—Goebel very low. Is kept up by oxygen pumped into his lungs.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb 3.—2:45 p. m. Goebel's physicians have abandoned hope. Efforts now being made to keep him alive until his brother from Arizona arrives on a special train due at 4 p. m.

ADVICE FOR TAYLOR.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Deboe, of Kentucky, has sent a brief telegram to Governor Taylor at Frankfort, advising him to allow the state legislature to meet at that point. At least one other dispatch has been sent to Governor Taylor of the same tenor, but a copy of it is not obtainable.

GOEBEL'S CONDITION.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—At 12 o'clock Dr. Hume, in attendance on Governor Goebel, made the following statement in regard to the patient's condition:

"I am sorry to say Governor Goebel is decidedly worse. He is very restless and apparently losing strength. He had been troubled more or less with nausea and hiccoughing all morning, and it has been found necessary to administer hypodermic injections of morphine and atrophine. Should we succeed in restoring his stomach to its normal condition so the governor can receive some nourishment there are hopes for him.

"But no one can tell how long his strength will hold out in his present condition. The morning the governor was shot he was sick at his stomach in the hotel and went to the state house without breakfast. He has had practically no nourishment since. All in all, the governor's condition is much worse than at this time yesterday."

At noon Governor Goebel's pulse was 126 and his respiration 43. His temperature was not taken.

INJUNCTION ISSUED.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 3.—Judge Cantrell, of the circuit court, this morning granted a temporary injunction restraining Governor Taylor from interfering with the meetings of the legislature and from removing the seat of legislature to London, Ky.

The temporary injunction is to remain binding until February 8, when the hearing to make it permanent will be heard before Judge Cantrell at Georgetown, Ky.

At the opening of court Judge Pryor produced the petition, which has already been published, and read it in full. When he had concluded Judge Pryor said:

"I do not suppose that it is necessary to prove the case of the plaintiff and your honor having read the petition in chambers, and there being no counsel present for the other side, I ask that the following order be issued."

He then read an order in accordance with the petition, and it was entered by Judge Cantrell.

"Your honor will notice," continued Judge Pryor, "that this is but a temporary restraining order, to be effective upon the defendant until February 8, when a request will be made that the petition be made perpetual."

"Are there any attorneys present for the defendant?" asked Judge Cantrell.

There was no reply.

"Mr. Clerk, let the order be entered," said the judge, "but I wish to make it read that the application for the permanent injunction will be heard at Georgetown, in this state, instead of Frankfort."

This was agreed to by the attorney for the plaintiff and the matter was ordered.

No attempt will be made to secure personal service of the writ of injunction upon Governor Taylor.

Immediately after the issuance of the writ Judge Cantrell instructed Sheriff Suter, of Franklin county, to make no effort to present the order of court. The judge directed that it be allowed to remain binding without service because of the danger threatening the man who should undertake the task and the results that might ensue owing to the excited state of the public mind.

BLACKBURN THERE.

United States Senator-elect Blackburn arrived in Frankfort from Washington this morning to hold a conference with the democratic leaders and to advise with them in regard to the probable effect of the attitude of the administration toward Governor Taylor. Senator Blackburn was met at the station by Col. Jack Chinn, Speaker South Trimble, of the house, and other prominent democrats, and on arrival at the Capitol hotel immediately held a consultation with ex-Congressman Hendrick, Lieutenant Governor Beckham, J. Andrew Scott, J. A. Pryor, Attorney McQuown, Representative Cantrell, G. W. Hickman and Speaker Trimble. The determination of the administration not to interfere with the course of events at Frankfort until actually necessary, as shown by yesterday's cabinet meeting and Senator Blackburn's interview with the president, was evidently gratifying to the democratic leaders.

Senator Blackburn strongly urged the necessity of preserving peace at all hazards and to allow no acts of violence to occur under any circumstances, but to allow matters to proceed to a conclusion in the courts.

CAUCUS CALL ISSUED.

Frankfort Ky., Feb. 3.—Chairman John Barrett, of the republican joint caucus, has issued a call for a session of the caucus at the court house in London, Monday, 4 p. m. This is taken to indicate that there will be an attempt to organize a legislature and to elect new officers.

To make a quorum it will be necessary for the troops to arrest and take to London enough of the democrats for that purpose. A leader of the party said:

"We will elect all legislative officers and elect Governor Bradley to the United States senate, thereby getting a contest in the senate which will bring a decision from competent authority."

Governor Taylor has provided against the delay and inconvenience of receiving and sending telegrams in his present exclusive quarters by means of messengers.

He has had two wires run into his office and has his own operators within the office.

REPUBLICANS GO TO LONDON.

Republican headquarters in Frankfort were today practically deserted. Campaign manager Sebree has gone to his home at Henderson, and, with the exception of Capitol Square, the democrats have the city to themselves.

There was a general exodus of republican representatives and senators today in the direction of London. Many members have been leaving by twos and threes for the last two days, going to their homes and intending to go from there to London, but today there was a concerted movement and all of those who had been left behind, about fifteen, started on the morning train.

Several cases of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition were forwarded to London last night by express, by Adjutant General Collier.

He says he expects no trouble at London, but wishes to have matters ready for any emergency.

Governor Taylor has, for the time being at least, given up the idea of going to London, and will remain in the executive building in Frankfort.

The authorities of Louisville telephoned County Judge Moore at 11:30 o'clock today, asking if James Lester Sutton, who was arrested last night on the charge of having shot Governor Goebel and taken to Louisville, should be held. Judge Moore replied to hold Sutton for the present.

TROOPS TO LEAVE KENTUCKY.

Washington, Feb. 3.—That the military authorities have no idea of using federal troops in Kentucky in the near future is clearly indicated by the action taken by Major General Merritt, commanding the department of the east, with the concurrence and approval of the war department, in arranging for an appropriate military

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WILL MEET EARLY

DATE OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION FIXED.

MARCH 24 THE DAY CHOSEN

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETS AT CITY HALL.

THE ATTENDANCE WAS GOOD

A NUMBER OF SPEECHES WERE MADE.

The date of the democratic county convention was today fixed as March 24, a time much earlier than usual in this county. The county committee met today for that purpose and the attendance was large.

The committee met at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the city hall. Chairman Keough called the committee to order and Secretary Rockhill called the roll. There were thirty-four members present, all township and ward committees being represented, except Cedar Creek township.

Secretary Rockhill read a letter from State Chairman Parks M. Martin, advising the reorganization of the county committee before April 1. Chairman Keough stated that several counties had already their primaries, naming Wells, Adams, Noble and Huntington counties.

Judge Hench was the first speaker. He said he was not a member of the county committee. In this county affairs are different than in most counties. Allen is the largest county in the state and it takes time for a candidate to make a satisfactory canvass to secure a nomination. Too much work would devolve on candidates if a long campaign was made. Mr. Hench said that he was a candidate and with several other candidates believed a convention earlier than usual, but not in the month of March, would be most satisfactory. He favored an April convention. This would give all the candidates an opportunity to make a satisfactory canvass. W. A. Hall moved that the convention be held on March 24.

George Gale seconded the motion.

Fred Grim moved an amendment fixing May 5 as the date.

James Keough said a late convention was against the farmer.

Jasper W. Jones said that an early convention in March or April meant a handful of farmers in attendance. Roads are certain to be bad, but give the people a later convention, good weather and a big attendance was assured.

George Gale favored an early convention. John H. Aiken said he believed that the earlier the convention was held the more work could be done. Opponents were organized and he believed democrats should get to work.

C. H. Parker expressed himself against side speeches.

During the roll call John Grim, who made the motion fixing May 5 as the date, voted no. May 5 was voted down unanimously.

The motion to hold the convention on March 24 was then voted on and carried by a vote of 33 ayes to 7 noes, and the convention will be held March 24.

TOWNSHIP CONVENTION.

James Keough, chairman of the Aboite township committee, has issued a call for the township committee to be called on the evening of March 2, at Center school house, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for trustee and other township officers.

RESISTED MARSHAL.

William Smith, of New Haven, was in a belligerent mood this morning and Marshal Grabner arrested him. Smith resisted and the marshal gave him a severe thrashing. Smith is being tried this afternoon in 'Squire Bullerman's court on a charge of resisting an officer.

FORECLOSE ON RAILROAD.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3.—Judge Thayer, in the United States court today, granted the State Trust company of New York a decree of foreclosure on the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad company. This action was taken, it is said, to determine the amount of debt on the property, after which a sale will be effected.

ROBBED LETTER BOXES.

New York, Feb. 3.—Joseph Reilly, who says his home is Lincoln, Ill., and that he is a boilermaker by trade, was arraigned in police court today charged with robbing letter boxes in the down town districts. When arrested Reilly had in his possession a large number of letters, one of which, addressed to Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, contained eighty-one certificates of stock of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company. Other letters found on the prisoner contained similar papers. It is alleged that between 5,000 and 6,000 letters were stolen by Reilly.

STRIKE IS SETTLED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—It was announced at Cramp's ship yard this afternoon that the strike which has been in progress since last August, was officially declared off today by the representatives of the strikers.

ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED

FOR THE RECEPTION OF GENERAL LAWTON'S BODY.

Col. D. N. Foster Will Go to Chicago Sunday—Mrs. Sion S. Bass to Be Here.

The following telegram was received this afternoon by Mayor Scherer:

"Rawlins, Wyo., Feb. 3, 1900.—The Mayor:—Box containing General Lawton's remains eight feet long, three feet three inches wide and two feet high. Will require twelve men to carry it. Expect to arrive Fort Wayne early Monday morning. Colonel Lee, chief quartermaster Chicago, has charge transportation east of Chicago. If you wish to know time departure Chicago wire him.

"William R. Shafter,
"Major General."

The committees of citizens and ex-soldiers, appointed to receive the remains of the late General Lawton, report that all arrangements have been completed. Col. D. N. Foster will leave Fort Wayne Sunday afternoon for Chicago and there await the arrival of the special train on which the general's body is being conveyed eastward. Governor Mount yesterday received a dispatch stating that the train would first come to Fort Wayne over the Pennsylvania railway and then from here go to Indianapolis. The funeral train will be met in Fort Wayne by a committee of Indianapolis gentlemen, who will act as escort to the capitol city. The Indianapolis committee was appointed yesterday as follows: Col. I. N. Walker, Samuel B. Sweet, Col. V. M. Backus and Capt. William E. English. Mrs. Frank McElroy, of Indianapolis, a personal friend of Mrs. Lawton, will meet the train in Chicago and accompany the sorrowing widow to this city and Indianapolis.

Mrs. Sion S. Bass, of Benton Harbor, Mich., has been added to the woman's committee which will care for Mrs. Lawton during her stay in this city. She will arrive in the city this evening. She will be the guest of Mrs. J. B. White while here. Mrs. Bass lived in this city at the time of General Lawton's residence and is probably the only lady on the committee who was personally acquainted with the late general.

The Spanish war veterans will meet in the armory over Steger's hardware store Sunday afternoon and make final arrangements for the part they are to take in the reception of the remains.

SELECTS HIS AIDES.

Col. H. C. McMaken, who will be in command of the veterans' division of the Lawton memorial cortege on Tuesday, has announced the appointment of the following aides: J. M. Henry, representing the U. V. L.; G. C. Dodez, representing Anthony Wayne post, G. A. R.; Theodore Bley, representing Sion S. Bass post, G. A. R., and D. E. Bricker, representing E. S. Walker camp, Sons of Veterans.

A RECEIVER WANTED.

New York, Feb. 3.—The action looking to the appointment of a receiver for the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse company, which defaulted on the payment of interest on its bonds, have been discontinued by consent of the attorneys on both sides.

NOTED PHYSICIAN DIES.

London, Feb. 3.—Sir Thomas Grainger Stewart, the noted Scotch physician, died in Edinburgh this morning, aged, aged 83 years.

MAKING PROGRESS

GENERAL KOBBE OPENING THE HEMP PORTS.

THREE TOWNS ARE CAPTURED

ALL OF THEM ARE PLACES OF IMPORTANCE.

HAD A FIGHT AT TACLOBAN

TEN REBELS KILLED, BUT NO AMERICANS LOST.

Washington, Feb. 3.—General Otis' latest report of military operations in the Philippines shows that rapid progress is being made in opening up the hemp ports in the islands south of Luzon.

Colonel Kobbe, in command of an expedition into the islands of Semar and Leyte, adjoining Luzon on the southeast, reports the capture of three of the most important towns in the islands and of large quantities of hemp at these points.

General Otis' cablegram, received at the war department today, is as follows:

"Manila, Feb. 3.—Kobbe reports from Cebu occupation by troops of Calbayne, Catbalogan, in Samear, and Tacloban, Leyte; opposition these three points; insurgents endeavored to burn Calbayne and Catbalogan without success, with slight destruction in last town when fire put out by troops from this point. Kobbe drove insurgents under General Lukban into mountains, capturing large arsenal, powder house, Lukban's baggage and money and all his artillery. Tacloban insurgents' loss in killed, ten; no casualties. Kobbe captured at all points thirty pieces artillery, good many rifles, stores and ammunition.

"Large quantities hemp at points seized by Kobbe; thirty merchant vessels engaged in transporting same to Cebu and Manila. Otis."

MR. BRYAN'S TRIP.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 3.—William J. Bryan arrived here from Montpelier in time for an early breakfast with Christopher T. Callahan, chairman of the democratic state committee. At 2 o'clock Mr. Bryan will board a train bound for Chicopee, where he will speak in the city hall. Later he will go to Springfield, where, after addressing a public meeting in the city hall, he will hold a reception in the mayor's office. Mr. Bryan will then return to Holyoke to make a speech before a mass meeting. While here Mr. Bryan will be given receptions by the Bryan club, the mayor and the Bay State club, the latter a republican organization, whose members desire to meet Mr. Bryan socially.

BURNS WITHDRAWS.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—The Examiner today prints a statement over the signature of D. M. Burns, in which he formally withdraws his name from consideration as a candidate for the office of United States senator. This insures the election of Thomas B. Bard, the republican caucus nominee. Mr. Burns states that a hearing was refused a committee of his supporters, but, without comment, says he is a loyal republican and submits the matter to the party for consideration.

STARTS AROUND THE WORLD.

New York, Feb. 3.—Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, second son of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, sailed for Europe today to resume the trip around the world which was interrupted at Hong Kong by the announcement of his father's death. From London Mr. Vanderbilt will go direct to India.

CZAR'S SISTER CRITICALLY ILL.

London, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says: "The Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the czar, is dangerously ill with scarlatina or measles. The czar and czarina are to spend March in Livadia, Crimea."

THE DIVINE SABA MUST PAY.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Sara Bernhardt was today condemned to pay an indemnity of 6,000 francs to the Dramatist Kisemackers whose play "Marthe" she accepted, it is alleged, and began to rehearse in November, 1898, but failed to produce.

MUST BELIEVE IT.

When Well Known Fort Wayne People Tell it so Plainly.

When public endorsement is made by a representative citizen of Fort Wayne, the proof is positive. You cannot believe it. Read this testimony. Every backache sufferer, every man, woman or child with any kidney trouble will profit in the reading.

Ex-Policeman J. Patton, of 180 Ewing street, says: "I had kidney complaint for four or five years. The kidney secretions were discolored and I had much annoyance form their too frequent action. If I stooped and straightened everything whirled about me, and I was almost blind. Whenever I tried to work a little in my garden or stood in a stooping position my back ached terribly, and I had to place my hand where the pain was worst, my back feeling perfectly numb. I became so bad that I could not do much of anything and, though I tried a number of kidney remedies, none of them helped me. I heard about Doan's Kidney Pills, procured them at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and they relieved me right from the start. I took two boxes. The difficulty with the kidney secretion disappeared as well as the dizziness and I could work in my garden all day and never feel my back ache any more than a man who has never had kidney trouble."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases—Piles, Eczema, Chilblains, Chafing, any irritation and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00

LOANS MADE

or any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagon, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both. Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade upstairs Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 9:30.

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MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR.

Mr. Charles Duncan Allen,
ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER.
TRINITY CHURCH.
Teacher of Voice Culture, Piano, Organ and Theory of Music

At Parish House, on West Berry, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 to meet those desiring instructions in any of these branches.

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Office open day and night
Telephones 1258 and 238 Main.

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Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $200,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.

THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared B. Bond, Cashier.
James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit boxes for rent.

LAWYER.
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT,
James E. Graham,
Room 18, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GABD—To ladies' suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 118 W Wayne street. Telephone 249.

SLEEP OF DEATH,

COMES TO A WIDELY KNOWN YOUNG MAN.

WILL A. CONOVER IS NO MORE

EXPIRED AT HIS HOME THIS MORNING.

DEATH'S HARVEST OF A DAY

OTHER DEATHS AND FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Will A. Conover, one of the most widely known and popular young men of this city, expired this morning from heart failure at his home, 133 Thomas street. Throughout a protracted illness a wide circle of friends have watched with much solicitude his prolonged battle with disease, and the announcement of his death will come as a distinct personal bereavement to many besides the immediate family. For the past two weeks his condition has been recognized as extremely critical. Mr. Conover's illness dated from March 7 last when he was stricken with inflammatory rheumatism, and during the past year he was only able to work about two months. His condition was enfeebled, and five weeks ago he was seized by an attack of heart trouble. Later other complications appeared, and despite the skill of physicians and the attention of devoted friends, death ensued this morning.

William Addison Conover was born in Fort Wayne June 16, 1871, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. V. Conover. His father, who was prominently identified with newspaper work in Fort Wayne, died some years ago. The mother and a sister, Mrs. Charles Rabus, are still living in the city. The young man was united in marriage June 29, 1893, to Miss Emma McElfatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John E. McElfatrick, of this city. The mother is now Mrs. Charles Compuret. To Mr. and Mrs. Conover were born two sons, now three and four years of age, respectively, who, with the bereaved young wife, survive.

Mr. Conover was a book-keeper at the factory of S. F. Bowser & Co., and one of the most popular young men in the employ of that vast institution. At the death of his father he left school to take a position with the wholesale grocery house of McDonald, Watt & Will, and was connected with this house and its successors until three years ago, when he entered the employ of the Bowser works.

A young man of sterling qualities, he stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. In boyhood he united with the Congregational church, and both Mr. and Mrs. Conover have been devoted members of the First Baptist church. Mr. Conover was also a member of Ben Hur court No. 15, of this city.

MACVANNELL.

Samuel MacVannell, formerly a resident of this county, died Wednesday at his home at Flint, Mich., to which place he removed about fourteen years ago. Mr. MacVannell was engaged in the trucking business. Death was due to cancer of the stomach. He was fifty-five years of age and surviving him are the widow and seven children. While a resident of Allen county Mr. MacVannell lived in Aboite township and was the son-in-law of James Craig, of Aboite township. Mr. Craig and Henry Vegaluess have gone to Flint to attend the funeral services.

YERGENS.

Viola Yergens, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A Yergens, died early this morning at the family home, corner of Lafayette street and Piqua avenue, from heart failure. The little one's age was 3 months and 10 days.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

O'Neill.—Funeral services of Edward O'Neill will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 341 Washington boulevard, and at 9 o'clock from the Cathedral.

Stouder.—The funeral of the late William Stouder will take place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. August Roth, of College street, at 1 p. m. on Sunday, Rev. J. C. Brockenridge officiating. The interment will be at Oak Grove (Bullard) cemetery.

HEAVY SNOW IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 3.—This metropolis awoke this morning to find the streets two inches deep in snow, which was soon converted into mud and slush. Snow and bitter cold, blizzard-like weather was reported from many points in the provinces. In Bedfordshire the people are suffering from the worst snow storm experienced in years, lasting until noon and covering the ground more than a foot deep. The roads are impassable and the drifts reach to the hedge tops. The railroad lines are partially blocked. It snow throughout the night in North Hertfordshire and South Bedforshire the snow is still falling thickly. The telegraph wires are down in many places.

MAY GIVE UP A THRONE.

Berlin, Feb. 3.—The Post prints a telegram from Vienna, which asserts that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand married the Comtesse Chotek in January and will soon renounce his rights of succession to the throne in favor of the Archduke Otto or the latter's twelve-year-old son, Earl Franz Josef.

THEY HAD A HIGH OLD TIME

TWO WOMEN AND ONE MAN IN TROUBLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Plock Claimed They Were Assaulted at Their Home—Notes.

'Squire Bullerman is this afternoon hearing evidence in cases commenced against Ed Plock, Ida Utely and Anna Edwards by Mrs. Maggie Plock, who, with her husband, conducts a boarding house on Clinton street, in the rear of the News office. Mrs. Plock alleges that she was assaulted by Anna Edwards and Edward Plock and that Ida Utely provoked her. Some of the parties, it is asserted, accumulated too much liquor last evening and assaulted Herman Plock. This morning they continued the fracas and assaulted the wife, Maggie Plock. One of the women was very loud and vulgar in her language and attracted much attention this morning as she was being escorted to the justice's office by Constable Kennelly.

NOTES.

Judge Vesey has granted Cornelius A. Miller a judgment for $327.50 against J. F. Schell et al.

The Nestel case was adjourned at noon until Monday to allow the jurors to return to their homes over Sunday. The principal witness examined this morning was the divorced wife of Oscar W. Nestel.

The commissioners have approved the specifications for supplies for the power house and will advertise for bids immediately.

Judge Vesey this morning issued an order restraining John Nebur from drawing his pay from the Pennsylvania railway and from entering the premises of his wife.

The February term of the circuit court will commence next Monday.

Thekla Nebur sues for a divorce from John Nebur, and tells an awful tale of cruelty. Yesterday he knocked his wife down and beat her with a rocking chair. He was enjoined from visiting her home. Colerick & Thomas are attorneys.

Max J. Blitz has been commissioned as notary public.

Anna Seitz sues for a divorce from Samuel Seitz and names Mrs. Charles Brumbaugh as co-respondent.

RUN DOWN AND HURT.

Harry Bishop, whose parents reside at 155 East Creighton avenue, was run over by a delivery wagon on that thoroughfare at 11 o'clock this morning and received a cut on the right temple which at first was considered quite serious and gave his relatives a big fright. The accident was due entirely to carelessness on the part of the driver, who was continuing on his way unconcerned when stopped by a witness. The fellow refused to give his name and swore at the people who detained him. He was delivering groceries. Mr. Bishop, the father of the injured lad, is a Pittsburg trainman.

PORTO RICAN BILL.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on Porto Rico today concluded its consideration of the bill providing a form of government for the island of Porto Rico. The bill stands in all essential particulars the same as left by the committee at its meeting last Wednesday. The rate of duty provided for articles brought from Porto Rico to the United States and the articles taken from the United States to Porto Rico is 25 per cent. of the Dingley law rate.

Mrs. Sarah H. Adams has returned from Ada, Ohio, where she visited her son, Prof. W. E. Adams. Mrs. Adams is now at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Fitch, on Michigan avenue.

Joe Lewark, who formerly resided in this city, has been critically ill for some time, and recently underwent an operation in a hospital in New York.

HE DID NOT FORGET

OLD HOME WHILE FIGHTING IN PHILIPPINES.

MRS. LAWTON SENDS A TOKEN

INSURGENT CANNON CAPTURED BY THE GENERAL.

INTENDED TO SEND IT HERE

MRS. LAWTON FORWARDS IT TO THE MAYOR.

Mayor Scherer received a letter this morning which proves beyond doubt that Gen. H. W. Lawton considered Fort Wayne his home, and, too, that he did not forget the scenes of his young manhood while fighting under the stars and stripes in the far-off Philippines. The letter is as follows:

At Sea, Jan. 30, 1900.—To the Honorable Mayor, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Dear Sir:—Mrs. Lawton bids me write and inform you that she is sending you a small piece of ordnance, an insurgent cannon, captured at Talavera, north of Cabanatuan, on General Lawton's last expedition to the north, where he completely outflanked the enemy's left.

"The general after returning from this trip on the day intervening before he again took the field to attack San Mateo, told his wife that he was going to ship this cannon to his old home, Fort Wayne.

"Knowing the pride and affection always cherished by the general for his Indiana home and obedient to his wishes Mrs. Lawton trusts you will accept this little gift in the spirit it is given.

"Yours respectfully,
"Clarence P. Edwards,
"Lieutenant Colonel 47th Infantry,
"Adjutant General to the Late Major General Lawton.

"P. S.—Mrs. Lawton will make her temporary home at Peewee Valley, with her relatives."

There is no intimation as to when the cannon will arrive, but the mayor will, of course, accept this token from the widow of Fort Wayne's great soldier. It is probable that the cannon will be placed in Lawton park, Mayor Scherer believing that this would be the most proper disposition to make of it.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

San Juan, P. R., Feb. 3.—The installation into office of the newly-elected city officials took place yesterday. Mayor Egoscher, who was the republican candidate, refuses to accept the salary of his office and announces that he will devote it to charity. The republicans carried San Juan by a majority of 1,080, the total number of votes cast being 1,837. The city council now stands ten republicans and five federals. The election laws entitle the minority to one-third representation in the council. The federals, it is alleged, shrewdly tricked the republicans in the election by voting, on the republican ticket, for light-weight, inexperienced men and freezing out of the council five of the best republican candidates. Senor Morales, the former mayor, is now in Washington.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS.

New York, Feb. 3.—F. DeLa T. Booth-Tucker, head of the Salvation Army in the United States; George Grossmith, the English comedian; Garcia Conde, Mexican consul general at Liverpool, and Sir Charles Waller, were passengers on board the steamer Lucania, which arrived here today from Liverpool.

BIG FISH COMBINE.

Boston, Feb. 3.—A fish combine has been formed here by forty of the wholesale houses of Boston and other points on the New England coast under the title of the Boston Fish company. The authorized capital is $5,000,000, of which $100,000 is paid in. The organization begins business February 1.

TROUBLE WITH ILLINOIS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 3.—The coal operators and miners who finished the work of the joint conference last night have gone home with the exception of the Illinois delegations and the leaders of the officers of the United Mine Workers. The Illinois operators met the miners in closed session this morning and spent the most of the day in trying to settle "internal differences." The joint agreement leaves all differences in Illinois outside of the Danville district unsettled. The national board of the United Mine Workers this afternoon began an executive session, which may last two or three days. The Iowa Miners' association, with 11,000 members, will meet at Des Moines on February 13, and the Iowa conference of operators and miners will be held at the same place on February 15. The men expect the same advance that was granted here. The anthracite miners will hold their regular convention in Scranton, Pa., in April, if not called together before then.

NOT TO WAIT ON CONGRESS

PRESIDENT TO ACT ON THE PHILIPPINE MATTER.

It Is Said He Will at Once Provide a Civil Government for the Islands.

New York, Feb. 3.—According to the Washington correspondent of the Tribune, President McKinley has decided not to wait for congress to act upon the matter of replacing the military government by a civil administration in the Philippines, recognizing that much time will be consumed in deliberating over details before any comprehensive plan for the government of the islands can be adopted, and that more than a month would be required after that time for the officials to reach their stations.

It has been decided, therefore, to send out three or at most five commissioners to establish provisionally the form of territorial government recommended in the report of the Philippine commission sent to congress today.

According to present intentions the head of the new commission is eventually to become the governor of the territory of the Philippines, its secretary will become the secretary of territory, and a third member is to be selected with a view to his qualifications for becoming the presiding justice of the territorial supreme court, when it is established.

Among the men who have been already mentioned for membership of this commission are Governor Roosevelt, President Schurman, Robert P. Porter, Colonel Denby, General Frederick D. Grant and ex-Minister Barrett.

It has been found that Governor Roosevelt and President Schurman cannot be induced to accept, and various objections have been raised to the others as possible governors of the territory.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The house today resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. When the house adjourned yesterday there was pending an amendment to authorize the secretary of the interior to make contracts for the education of Indian children where other facilities did not exist. To this amendment a point of order had been raised, but held in abeyance to permit Mr. Fitzgerald, of New York, author of the amendment, to submit remarks in support of it. He continued his argument today to show that the amendment was not in the interest of any church and that as the facilities for the education of the Indians were inadequate no valid objection could be urged against it.

Under the bill, he said, over 2,000 Indian children of the nation would be unprovided for. We were proposing to spend millions for the civilization of far distant people, he said, yet we refrained from educating these wards of the nation because of a fantastical idea that in so doing we might help a particular church.

Mr. Little, of Arkansas, opposed the amendment on the ground that the government had declared a policy against contract schools and that that policy should be adhered to.

Mr. Moody, of Massachusetts, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order against the amendment, holding that while congress could repeal the law relative to contract schools it could not do so by a rider on an appropriation bill.

An amendment was adopted for the establishment of schools in the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, the expense to be defrayed out of the funds of those nations.

Amendments were adopted to pay the Sac and Fox Indians of Mississippi $50,000 out of their trust funds and to allot a value on the property captured by Admiral Dewey's fleet in Manila bay. The estimated value of these captures is $326,141. The largest items in the statement are "ship and boat equipment, $241,566; ordnance materials, $42,294, and fuel, $20,568." This apprisal was called for as evidence in the suit brought by Admiral Dewey for the award of prize money.

Mrs. Edward Gebhart gave a tea from 2 till 5 to a number of Indy friends on Wednesday afternoon, at her home on Taylor street.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

"I Would Not Have Catarrh for a Million Dollars," Says Mrs. Carter—Pe-ru-na her Safeguard.



MRS. LESLIE CARTER, THE GREAT ACTRESS, OF NEW YORK CITY.

Mrs. Leslie Carter, probably the most prominent actress in America, says the following of Pe-ru-na:

"Pe-ru-na is sure to prevent a cold. It will stop a cough before it becomes settled. It cures all catarrhal affections like magic. No money could tempt me to be without this remedy for even a day. It is just the remedy that all women need, especially such women that are exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, as I am.

"I never neglect an opportunity to recommend this remedy to my friends. It is America's greatest remedy for America's greatest enemy, catarrh and catarrhal affections. I would not have catarrh for a million dollars, and as long as I have Pe-ru-na at hand to promptly check the slightest symptoms of its approach, I feel perfectly safe from this disease." N. Leslie Carter.

Mrs. M. Dooley, Mount Airy, Habersham county, Ga., in a recent letter says: "I suffered five years more or less with catarrh of the stomach and pelvic organs. I tried a good many remedies of my own, and bought medicine from a doctor that was highly recommended, although the medicine did me no good whatever. Finally, I concluded to submit my case to Dr. Hartman. I wrote him, and he readily advised me. I bought some Pe-ru-na, and a few days after was taken with la grippe. I took Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin and I can say without a doubt that it has entirely relieved me of all my ailments. I feel better and stronger than I have in many years. My appetite is all right, I have no symptoms of my former troubles remaining. I am able to do my usual work without fatigue, and have every reason to believe that my health is the direct result of the use of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin, without which I should have been dead by this time. There is no medicine that can equal Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin. I find it a sure cure for all catarrhal affections; as for in grippe there is no other remedy that can compare with it. I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for Dr. Hartman's good advice and kindness to me.



The peculiar ills to which women are subject are often very dangerous. It frequently happens that the victim lives far from competent medical assistance. What shall she do? She is not wealthy enough to go to some distant city for treatment, and cannot procure skillful assistance at home. This is what she should do: write Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., tell him the whole story, and he will do the rest. Mrs. Margareth Fietz, Wilcox, O. T., writes: "I extend my sincere thanks for the good advice you have given me. I do not believe I would be living now if it were not for you. I had suffered with hemorrhage for four months and the doctors could help me but little. They operated on me three times. It was very painful, and I only obtained a little relief. As long as they worked at me, the hemorrhage stopped; but just as soon as they closed the door it would commence to flow again. I was so weak I could not turn in bed. At last my neighbors began to speak of patent medicines. Then I applied to Dr. Hartman. I did not know whether he could help me or not; but I followed his advice and only used three bottles of Peru-na. Now I am well and as strong as I ever was."

Every woman should have Dr. Hartman's free book to women. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio.

WHAT A MAN APPRECIATES . . . . .



more than any other one thing in wearing apparel is a perfect fitting shirt. We can furnish a large amount of comfort in this line for a small amount of money. Our shirts don't cost any more than others, but the comfort they afford would warrant paying a lot more if it were necessary. Give us a trial.

P. G. KUTTNER,
Custom Shirt Maker and Men's Furnisher,
142 Calhoun St.

The Modern!
Is now open at No. 140 Calhoun St., showing a full line of Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Millinery. Just think, Knee Pants, 10c and up; Knee Suits, 50c and up; Men's Pants, 45c and up; Boys' Long Suits, $2.25 and up; Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes, 75c and up; Men's Dress Shoes, 95c and up.
Millinery at almost your own price.
If in need of anything, please call at 140 Calhoun St.
THE MODERN.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

MASONIC TEMPLE
Saturday Matinee and Night, Feb. 3.
BARGAIN MATINEE AT 2:30.
Splendid Sensational Production.
"Midnight in Chinatown."
A Cast of Twenty Characters.
Sumptuous Special Scenery.
SIX—Strong Specialties—SIX.
A Performance to Please Everyone.
Bargain Matinee Prices—Children, 15 cents; adults, 25 and 35 cents.
Night Prices—25c, 50c and 75c.

MASONIC TEMPLE
ONE WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, FEB. 5,
DAVIDSON STOCK COMPANY.
Supporting the Comedy Pair,
JAMES F. KELLY
and DOROTHY KENT.
Change of play and specialties nightly.
Monday Night—"CHEEK."
Tuesday Night—"THE HAND OF FATE."
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Ladies half price Monday night if seat is secured before 6 p. m.
Seats on sale Saturday morning.

PRINCESS RINK . . .
THIRD SEASON WOMEN'S CLUB LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 5.
GEORGE KENNAN,
Will Deliver His New Lecture.
CUBA.
Ticket holders will be admitted at both north and south doors of the Rink. Tickets for sale on the evening of the Concert at north door only.
Tickets and reserved seats on sale at Woodworth's drug store.
Sale opens 9 a. m., Saturday.

The Bortoli Co.,
Dealers in
Marble, Mosaic and Tiles.
Cincinnati, Toledo Branch, 1010 Monroe St.
811 VER MEDALS:
San Francisco, 1893. Atlanta, Ga. 1895. Toledo, O.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower.

Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room 21, Base Side, over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun.

Take elevator to fourth floor.

Arcade Dental Parlors,

Drs. Burket & Baker,

Reliable Dentists.



We wish to demonstrate to the people of this community that teeth can be extracted PAINLESSLY without gas, ether or cocaine, and that first-class work can be done at less than one half charged by private dentists.

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

22k Gold Crowns, $5.00.
Gold Fillings, $1.00 up.
Silver Fillings, 50c.
Plates, $5.00.
Bridge Work, $5.00.
Painless Extraction, 50c.

Painless Dentistry Our Specialty.

Special attention with years of experience has enabled us to reduce to a perfect science the PAINLESS METHODS

Teeth With or Without Plates.

Artificial teeth inserted to look Natural and all perfect fit guaranteed. Our earnest desire is that all orders for plates intrusted to us shall give the patient entire satisfaction.

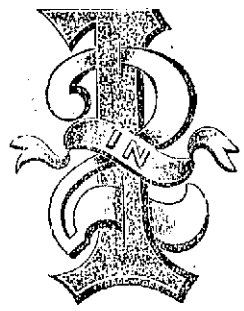
Call and have your teeth examined and get our prices. Samples on exhibit.

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS

Second Floor, Room 7.

Lady Attendant 'Phone 677

Open 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.



Is what every purchaser of the

STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE

gets a perfect lock stitch, and a perfect Chain stitch, at the price of one Machine. THE STANDARD GRAND DROP HEAD MACHINE combines more good points than all other drop head machines on the market.

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO.,

HARDWARE AND MECHANICS' TOOLS,

38 AND 40 EAST COLUMBIA STREET.

YOUR ATTENTION.

All City Flour, 90c large sack.
Sturgis, Mich., Flour, 85c large sack.
Fancy Lemons, 15c dozen.
Calif. Prunes, 5 and 8c lb.
Calif. Raisins, 8 and 10c lb.
1 lot $1.00 Underwear, 50c each.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE,
S. GANZEL,
'Phone 783. Prop.

A. Hattersly & Son.

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

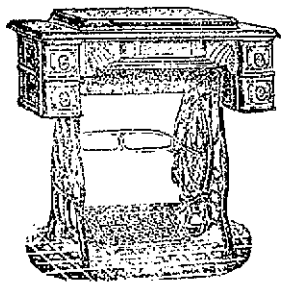
48 E. MAIN STREET,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

F. M. Smith & Co.,

AGENTS FOR

ELDREDGE B



Sewing Machines.

A first-class Sewing Machine at a very LOW PRICE.
FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
22 Calhoun St.

OSTEOPATHY: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins, and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Disorders, and proven to be CURES by the thousands of people who have tried it. Suite 9 and 10, Pixley & Long building. 23 1 w

BRISTOL'S PILLS

For Torpid Liver, A Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache

They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, and always give satisfaction.

ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS

Skin-Tortured Babies

And Worn-out Worried Mothers Find Comfort in CUTICURA.

SOME MONTHS AGO OUR BABY'S HEAD GOT SORE. We took him to the doctor, who pronounced it poison and gave us some medicine which did no good. His head got so bad he would cry all night, and my wife could sleep none, and began to look ghastly. His head got so sore that we put a night cap on him, and lobbed a white cloth four thicknesses inside of it, and just through the night a kind of matter would ooze out from his head, soaked through the cloth and cap and on to the pillow. The top and back of his head was almost a solid sore, and looked so badly that words would not describe it. Almost in despair I told my wife I had seen CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised and recommended very highly and I was going to try them. I bought the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA Ointment. We gave him half of the Resolvent, used part of the cake of Soap, and before we had used the second box of CUTICURA Ointment he commenced to get better, and is now as well and healty as anybody's boy. He is as merry as a lark, sleeps soundly all night, and his hair looks glossy, thick, and soft. While my wife looks like a different woman, I look at him and think I owe it to you and to suffering mankind to write and tell you of this almost wonderful cure.



W. W. & J. E. MYERS, Box 90, Monroe City, Ind.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25

"How to Cure Baby Humors," free.

LOCAL NEWS.

J. F. Mullen, of 96 Madison street, is seriously ill.

The revival meetings at the Bethel Evangelical church are very successful.

Mrs. Charles E. Kendrick is confined to her home with a severe attack of grip.

J. L. Ramsey, of this city, is in Bluffton combining business with a visit with friends.

Miss Augusta Hesemeier entertained the members of the F. G. M. N. club Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Long are in Franklin, Ind., visiting their son, who is attending the Baptist college.

Miss Gertrude Spurrier will entertain a party of friends this evening in honor of her birthday anniversary.

Miss Anna Kraft was pleasantly surprised by a party of her friends, on Thursday evening, in honor of her birthday anniversary.

R. B. Davis left for Columbus, Ohio, today in the interests of the Lincoln Tea company, which was recently purchased by the Fort Wayne Drug company.

Mrs. W. W. Olmstead, of St. Thomas, Ont., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hunter. The visitor formerly resided here and had a large acquaintance.

Mrs. Raab, of West Washington street, reports that she found the blanket reported to have been stolen from William Webber's grocery wagon. It was found on West Washington street.

Mrs. James M. Ligget has received a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Dana Patterson, at Plymouth, Ind. Mrs. Patterson had many friends in Fort Wayne, where she was often a visitor.

F. Howenstein has returned from Defiance, Ohio, where he initiated a class of thirty into the lodge of the Brotherhood of American Yeoman. Mr. Howenstein is the state officer for northern Indiana.

Contractor Edmunds started the dynamo of the Wayne hotel's new lighting plant on Thursday. The system works admirably, and is a big improvement for Manager Rankin's popular hostelry.

A team of horses driven by a farmer, accompanied by his wife, became unmanageable on East Wayne street Friday afternoon and ran several blocks before they could be controlled. The occupants of the wagon were badly frightened, but were not injured.

William McDaniel, the young man who was reported yesterday as having given his mother a fright by assuming to have taken arsenic with suicidal intent, denies that he took any such drug or had any intention of taking it. The young man was despondent over failure to get employment and had remarked that he thought he had better give up trying to get along in the world. He has now secured employment and will go to work.

White Bread STARVES MANY PEOPLE

The Reasons are Told Below.

A piece of bread that is dry, white and very light in weight seems to the thoughtful person like so much foam or other useless and non-nourishing product.

If one rolls a piece of moist, light bread or the interior of a biscuit between the fingers, a ball of dough is the result, with an appearance of solidity that makes one question how the gastric juices of the stomach can dissolve such a wad.

It is small wonder that such food creates havoc in the way of fermentation and gas, and consequent disorder.

Many dyspeptics will find great help by leaving off the ordinary bread entirely, and using in its place Grape-Nuts, in which the starchy and nitrogenous substances have been thoroughly and perfectly cooked at the factory before being sent out.

There is no possibility of the food assuming the form of wads of dough. On the contrary, the food is already predigested, the starch of the grains has been changed into grape sugar in the process of manufacture and passes quickly and directly into circulation.

Grape-Nuts furnish the elements needed by the system to rebuild, particularly the soft gray matter in the brain and throughout the nerve centers in the body. This statement will be verified by use of the new food. It it delicious enough to recommend itself upon trial.

All first-class grocers sell Grape-Nuts and the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich., make them.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

The firm of Glutting & Bauer, real estate and insurance, was formally dissolved today, Mr. Bauer retiring. Mr. Glutting will continue the business. This firm was among the oldest in the city, there being formerly three partners, Messrs. Glutting, Bauer and Murray Hartnett. Mr. Hartnett retired about three years ago, and opened an office of his own. The firm of Glutting & Bauer represented some of the largest fire and accident insurance companies in the country, and they also carried on a considerable real estate business. It is understood that Mr. Bauer will open an office of his own in the near future.

THE LAWTON FUND.

Capt. G. A. Gale, treasurer of the Lawton memorial fund, has received the following contributions to assist in defraying the expenses of the memorial exercises on Tuesday:

Previously acknowledged	$175 00
First National bank	10 00
Cash	1 00
C. S. Bash	5 00
G. W. Pixley & Co.	3 00
C. L. Centlivre Brewing Co.	15 00
S. B. Fleming	5 00
Rhinesmith & Simonson	5 00

"77"

(Special Cable Despatch to the N. Y. World.)

London, Jan. 20.—The ravages of the Grip in London nowadays are worse than at any time since the original epidemic in 1881.

GRIP

TRAVELING THIS WAY.

All serious epidemics of Grip have traveled rapidly westward. You can protect yourself against Grip and Colds during February and March by carrying a vial of "77" in your pocket for immediate use, and become immune.

Taken early cuts it short promptly.

Taken during its prevalence preoccupies the system and prevents its invasion.

Taken while suffering from it a cure is speedily realized.

Manual of all Diseases sent free.

For sale by all druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c. or five for $1.00. Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

LOCAL LINES.

Comptroller Berghoff has returned from Chicago.

Henry Schlie, of Sandilla avenue, is ill with pneumonia.

J. F. Bickel has returned from a business trip to Chicago.

Rev. Father Yenn, the new Catholic pastor at Arcola, was in the city Friday.

Miss Anna Trentman, of Auburn, is the guest of Mrs. C. F. Muhler and family.

Miss Kate Reidt, of 75 Ohio street, is seriously ill and has been removed to St. Joseph hospital.

Frank S. Ladig, of Kalamazoo, Mich., formerly residing in this city, is visiting friends here.

A little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hoelle fell from a fence Friday and fractured her arm.

The reading to have been given by Prof. W. E. Adams Friday evening was postponed for two weeks.

Col. D. N. Foster returned from Lafayette today, where he attended a meeting of the Soldiers' home trustees.

Justice France has continued the case against John C. Horton, who is charged with perjury, until next Monday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor, of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. O'Connor. They are on their way to Galveston, Texas.

The First Spiritual society will hold regular services in the Elektron building at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Lecture and tests by Rev. Josie K. Folsom.

Henry I. Park, secretary and treasurer of the Flint & Walling Manufacturing company, and F. B. Park, purchasing agent for the company, transacted business in the city on Friday.

An informal hop was given last evening by the Social Dance at Sons of Columbus hall and a large company of young people enjoyed the event. Music was furnished by Messrs. Beineke and Jacobs.

Messrs. Charles and Moses Kratzsch have returned from New York city, where they have been purchasing goods for their new clothing store, which they will open on the 20th. The room they will occupy is being prepared for their occupancy.

Messrs. Michael Gilmartin and Edward Klett have returned from Waycross, Ga., where they went on an excursion of lumbermen to inspect some of the forests. They were in a passenger wreck where a number of people were killed, but they escaped with a slight shaking up.

ERECT NEW CHURCH.

The property on the southeast corner of Wayne and Clay streets was purchased by the trustees of the Immanuel Baptist church on Friday afternoon, the deal being conducted by Fay Randall. The property was owned by Col. L. M. Rodgers, of New Haven. A new church will be erected on the property in the near future.

OBSERVED CANDLEMAS DAY.

Candlemas day was celebrated in the Catholic churches of the city Friday, by blessing the candles to be used during the ensuing year, followed by high mass. This feast is observed in the Episcopal church and also in the Lutheran church. This practice, which dates from the seventh century, consists of carrying candles in procession in honor of Simeon's words at the presentation of Jesus. (Luke 11:32) "A light to lighten the Gentiles and the glory of Thy people, Israel."

NOTICE TO LADIES.

Ladies who wear the latest style shirt waist will find something to their advantage by calling or address No. 16 Baker. Miss Bessy McGuire.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this manner to thank our friends, neighbors and members of the K. P. lodge for kindness and assistance rendered in our late bereavement.

H. L. Stonecifer and B. F. Stonecifer and family.

ATTENTION TO PENSIONERS.

I will be at the Soldiers' club rooms, opposite the postoffice, on next Monday to execute pension vouchers. Comrades give me a call.

J. A. SOLIDAY.

NOTICE!

To the Consumers of Coffee:

I have on hand a large supply of Coffee that I purchased direct from the growers; no jobbers' profit. I can save you about 1-3 of the price you would pay to local dealers.

Guatamala, 15c to 18c pound.
Mocha and Java, 20c.
Maricaibo, 22c.
Old Government Java, 25c.
Mocha, 25c.
African Java, 25c.
Private Growth Java, 25c.

None better; few as good. A trial will convince you.

CONSUMERS' TEA CO.,
1&3 348 Calhoun St.

FOR 30 DAYS

We will make up any piece of goods in our store at greatly reduced prices. C. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry St. 27-tf

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A few good residences and two business rooms in this city. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, with board; hot and cold bath; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington street. 2-1mo

FOR RENT—Two large front rooms, furnished; all conveniences. Apply at 90 Washington boulevard, Wm. Yergens. 1-4t

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 129 Home avenue; 138 Walton avenue; 106 Fairfield avenue; 191 West DeWald street; 51 Barr street; rooms, 59 W. Superior street; 223 Fairfield avenue; 219 Madison street; 310 West Jefferson street. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court St. 20tf

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 17 West Lewis street; 129 Home avenue; 138 Walton avenue; 106 Fairfield avenue; rooms, 59 West Superior street; 223 Fairfield avenue; 219 Madison street; 310 West Jefferson street. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court street. 29-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1032, new 'phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 129 Home avenue; 138 Walton avenue; 106 Fairfield avenue; 191 West DeWald street; 51 Barr street; rooms, 59 West Superior street; 223 Fairfield avenue; 310 West Jefferson street. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court street. 29-tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework; good wages. Inquire 160 West Washington. 3-3t

WANTED—To trade 80 acres in Kent Co., near Grand Rapids, Mich., for a stock of any kind of goods. Address, Kent, this office. 2t6

WANTED—Reliable man to deliver and collect. Salary $15 per week and expenses. Address Globe Co., 726 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 2-3t

WANTED—A woman to do dormitory work and assist in taking care of children; no old ladies need apply. Allen County Orphans' Home. 31tf

WANTED—Agents in every town to sell lace curtains by sample or catalogue; big profits. Cincinnati Lace Co., 339 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Everywhere hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange for Fort Wayne property; desirable income; property located in central Chattanooga, Tenn. Inquire F. G. Gauntt, No. 39 Douglas avenue. 27-3t

WANTED—March 1st, a small, modern house in desirable location; west side preferred. Address, giving full particulars and rent desired, Box 2, Sentinel. 2-2t

WANTED—Money to loan, by private party, in sums of $100 to $1,000, at low rate of interest; security must be first-class. Address, "Money," care Sentinel. 3t6

WANTED—Foreladv for a small shirtwaist factory; none but thoroughly competent need apply, stating experience and salary wanted. Nash Leibling & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 3t2

WANTED—Male help—Cutter on ladies' shirt waists; none but experienced need apply; state lowest salary you would work for. Nash Leibling & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 3t2

WANTED—Salesmen; side line; pocket; free samples to live men on uncovered ground; many with us twenty years and earning over $25 weekly. Factory, P. O. 1371, New York.

WANTED—Man to manage branch office for wholesale house; salary $100 per month and office expenses; good references and $800 cash required. Address, Lock Box 403, Peoria, Ill.

WANTED—Middle-aged widower would marry woman who would appreciate kindness; has nice home; good business and worth $40,000. Address, Mr. Wood, Box 216, Englewood Station, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To trade inside business and residence property in city of 5,000; exchange for Fort Wayne property; annual rental $600.00; will assume small incumbrance. Address X. Y. Z., Sentinel. 20tf

WANTED—Men to advertise and introduce our soaps and specialties, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, appoint sub-agents; steady work; $12 weekly and expenses. Marvel Mfg. Co., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents. Secure exclusive sale of patent article of merit, needed in every house, cost 30 cts. sells for $1; no competition. Call and investigate at Ross house, 56 W. Main St., for short time only. 5t4

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade; 500 positions at $60 monthly waiting our graduates; new field; can earn tuition; two months complete. All information, with handsome 1900 souvenir mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 3t6

WANTED—Salesmen to sell imported and domestic liquors, principally fine Kentucky whiskies and blends, case and barrel goods, to jobbers and saloon trade. Good chance to the right man; salary or commission. Address R. S. Strader & Son, 69 and 71 Water St., Lexington, Ky. 30-stf

WANTED—All sufferers from severe Coughs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, to call on Charles Beyerline, Agent, 67 Boon street, city, and learn what "Tubercine" did for him after 9 years of suffering, and secure a bottle of the same. (Recommended by his neighbors.) 20eod-6t

WANTED—Girls for general housework; good wages; have two men wanting work as coachmen or any kind of work; can give best of references; man wants work as clerk in hotel or as packer in wholesale house; good reference. Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, 39 West Washington street. 16-tf

WANTED—Enormous fortunes are being derived from the cultivation of coffee, rubber, oranges and other tropical products; let us send you free a little book showing how you may participate in these profits without conflicting with your regular business. The Oaxaca Co., 620 Fullerton bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 3-10-17-24

WANTED.

WANTED—Two dining room girls Ross house.

WANTED—A lady's second-hand cape. Address Box 3, care Sentinel.

WANTED—Six girls at glove factory. F. M. Smaltz, 307 West Main.

WANTED—By a gentleman, room and board, within six blocks of new court house, with private family or widow preferred. Address, Box 3, this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—New 6-room cottage on West Main St., 45 foot lot; $1,800. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—40 foot frontage on Clinton St., near Jefferson; price $2,300. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I am offering College Place lots on West Wayne street at regular prices. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—481 Lafayette St., 9 rooms, front hall, open stairs, lot 50x150, $2,700. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Good 6 room house on Madison St., at a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, harness, sleigh, robes, blankets; owner leaving city. Call at 39 East Columbia street. 17-tf

FOR SALE—New 7 room cottage, Spy Run avenue, near bridge, $1,550. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—A stock of groceries and fixtures; doing a good business; want to leave city. Address Grocery, Sentinel. 3-4t

FOR SALE—Residence and 55 foot front, on West Wayne; price cut to $5,250. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange, new business block on Calhoun street, $5,000; will take $1,500 in trade. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf.

FOR SALE—If you want to buy a house, lot or farm; if you want to borrow money or want to sell property, see Bobilya, Room 22, Bank block. 11-tf

FOR SALE—A farm of 95½ acres, two miles west of the center of Aboite township; 10-room house; other buildings good; well watered. Inquire John S. Oceleston, on premises. 3-1mo

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call or address M. E. Schmutzer, Room 12, Pixley-Long Bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Good 2-story barn; 35x22, and the lot it stands on, 35x145, S. Harrison street, one-half square south of Wabash freight house. Inquire at Corcoran's Drug store, near by. Cheap in property and a bargain. 27-1m

FOR SALE—Southern lands—If you or any of your friends are interested in the south and have no way of getting at facts, call or write me and I will give all information desired. I have timber, fruit and farm lands at low prices. Excursions twice a month. Geo. K. Torrence, No. 9 Arcade. 27-tf

WANTED—All afflicted with a cough of long standing, resulting from la grippe or weak lungs, or hemorrhages, should try my cough and lung syrup, an old Indian remedy, made of roots and herbs. It has never been known to fail. Call at 35 Fairfield avenue. 24tf

TO LOAN—$6,500 home money, in small sums, at 6 per cent.; other money, 5 per cent. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments, everything left in your possession, call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 18-1mo

LOST.

LOST—At Reservoir Park last night a solid gold bracelet, with two gold hearts. Finder please leave at this office and oblige.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

DENTISTRY.



DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate Charges. Get the Best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1173. 98 Calhoun St.

MUNYON'S



I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

RHEUMATISM

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Volunteers of America—Religious services in the armory, No. 253 Calhoun street, near Montgomery.

Soldiers, Sons and Citizens' Club—Regular meeting to arrange for reception to state officers.

Letter Carriers' Association—Regular meeting of local No. 116, in government building.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 321, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

Masonic Temple—"Midnight in Chinatown."

Happily there is no censorship of the war news from Kentucky.

If those eastern democrats vote the way they have been cheering during Colonel Bryan's tour, something will happen in the Yankee states next November.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge is credited with holding the opinion that Governor Roosevelt can be nominated and elected president, notwithstanding Mr. McKinley's apparent control of the situation.

In face of the prospect that Oom Paul may add the Ladysmith garrison to the prisoners in the stockade at Pretoria, the British government may well think twice before once declaring flour to be contraband of war. Public sentiment in England would hardly approve of starving British soldiers.

In Abilene, Kas., where, as in most small towns, the population has acquired the habit of going in a body to the railroad station every day at train time, the aldermen have passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for any citizen to go to the station except on business. This has been done in the hope of reviving the industries of the place.

Now that the United States senate committee on Porto Rico has decided to ignore the dictum of the "board of geographical names" and spell Porto Rico with an "o" instead of with a "ue," the individuals and newspapers who firmly held out for the continuation of the old form of spelling have some official sanction for their chosen orthography. The form "Porto" has been in use in English-speaking countries for more than 300 years and that is surely ample precedent.

If it is true, as charged, that the South African war is almost wholly due to the plotting of London stock jobbers, the latter must extremely regret that they ever meddled in politics, for their losses must have been far heavier up to date than their gains. This week there was such a sharp fall in all securities, even consols declining one and one-fourth points, that a good many speculators were cleaned out. It serves them right if they are the men who brought on the war and have since devoted so much energy to the fabrication of war rumors.

If the Boers are as ignorant and uninformed as their opponents assert, they may be credited with having invented their reported plan of damming the Kilp river, below Ladysmith, in such a way as to flood the besieged town and drive the soldiers and other inhabitants out of the bomb-proof castle into the raised places of the open, where they may be shelled at leisure. But since Oom Paul and his people are pretty close Bible students, they may have got the hint for their idea from the reverse process of Cyrus the Great, the Persian monarch, who shut off the river flowing through Babylon and marched his army into the city through the dry bed of the stream.

It is remarked with interest, but no surprise by his admirers, that Col. W. J. Bryan is meeting with an enthusiastic reception in New England as greets him in other parts of the country. Though the weather is unpropitious and the masses are hard at work in the factories and stores, the crowds of New Englanders who are turning out to hear him speak are unusually large. It is now conceded that when Colonel Bryan returns to the west he will have no cause to characterize the great part of the east as "the enemy's country," so far as the democratic masses are concerned and that his supporters need no longer fear that any considerable proportion of the eastern states will attempt to make a demonstration against the Nebraskan in the national convention.

One is puzzled to understand why Acting Governor Taylor should have appealed to President McKinley for federal intervention in Kentucky unless it be admitted he was deliberately attempting to precipitate a conflict between the citizens of that state and United States troops. Taylor has the Kentucky state militia at his back, thoroughly obedient to his orders. There has so far been no disorder, rioting or uprising in which democrats have participated. As a matter of fact, the troops have been employed solely to prevent the legislature from assembling in the capitol. So long as Taylor has no heavier task than that on hand two or three thousand armed and trained men ought to prove adequate. Until every resource of the state has been exhausted in the maintenance of order and the supremacy of the law there can be no legal intervention of the federal government. No such exigency exists or has existed. Indeed, beyond Taylor's purpose to enforce his despotic adjournment of the legislature, there has been no need for force. President McKinley will not commit the unspeakable blunder of interfering where he has clearly no call to interfere and he has informed Taylor of as much.

A PENSION COURT OF APPEALS.

Col. Albert D. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been in Washington, where, with the pension committee of that body, he laid before President McKinley a plan for creating a pension court of appeals. The idea of Colonel Shaw and of the Grand Army men whom he represents is to do away with the present system of deciding pension appeals. Heretofore these appeals have been heard by a board composed of clerks in the interior department.

Colonel Shaw's plan would be to form a permanent court, composed of five or more prominent jurists of the nation, to be appointed by the president. This court would be an independent judicial tribunal, made up of judges of high character and standing in the legal profession, brought together from different parts of the country and sitting in Washington, with well defined jurisdiction and powers, like the United States circuit court of appeals or the court of claims. It is Colonel Shaw's belief that such a court would command general confidence by its impartiality and that appeals made to it would be decided in a way to remove all causes of dissatisfaction that now exist.

President McKinley, himself a veteran of the war and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, is so favorably impressed with the merits of the plan that he has requested Colonel Shaw and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles to draw up a bill to establish such a court and to submit the measure to congress. It cannot be denied that injustice is frequently done in adjusting the claims of pensioners by the methods now in force and anything that will expedite fair settlement of pension appeals and assure equitable action by the government in dealing with those entitled to pensions is to be heartily commended.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 10 for 5c.

JEFFERSON LEAGUE

WILL BANQUET ON THE FIRST DAY OF MARCH.

TOASTS BY BIG DEMOCRATS

THE LEAGUE ENDORSES THE STRUGGLING BOERS.

SYMPATHIZE WITH GOEBEL

A REPUBLICAN LOVE FEAST MONDAY NIGHT.

The Jefferson League, a young democratic club which has been in existence two years, held its first big meeting of campaign year in the circuit court room Friday evening. There was a large attendance and twelve new members were initiated. It was decided to give a banquet on the evening of March 1, at which time prominent democratic speakers from Indiana counties will be invited to respond to toasts. The program will also include responses from local speakers. The executive committee will complete arrangements for the banquet. Hon. B. F. Shiveley, of South Bend; Hon. R. K. Erwin, of Decatur; Judge Levi Mock and Hon. J. H. Eichhorn, of Bluffton; Hon. S. E. Cook, of Huntington, and Judge Adair, of Columbia City, will be among the invited guests.

Mr. O. P. Eversole was invited to address the club and gave an exhaustive analysis of the principles on which the democrats will this year contest the re-election of William McKinley to the presidency. He talked of trusts, touched on the money question and declared that he believed that the platform of the party would unalterably oppose imperialism, which the McKinley administration was so strongly advocating.

The members of the league decided to attend the pro-Boer meeting at the Princess rink tomorrow evening and adopted the following resolution:

"That every nation has a right to form and regulate its own laws and institutions to suit itself.

"That every nation has a right to pass its own naturalization laws and no nation has any right to control or interfere with them. The South African Republic having passed its naturalization laws, it is unlawful for the English government to interfere with them or attempt to dictate their repeal.

"That the naturalization laws of the South African Republic are more liberal than the naturalization laws of Great Britain. In Great Britain the home secretary has the power to refuse naturalization in any case without giving a reason. No such arbitrary power was ever exercised by the South African Republic and yet Great Britain wages a cruel and unjust war to compel the repeal of its naturalization laws.

"That if President McKinley has entered into a secret understanding with Great Britain that this republic shall look favorably upon her motives in the war now being waged against the brave people of our sister republic his action is contrary to the traditions of our republic, is morally wrong, and deserves the condemnation of all lovers of liberty."

The following resolutions were then moved and carried.

"That the conduct of acting Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, in adjourning the legislature of that state and attempting to force it at the point of the bayonet to meet at a remote village in the mountains, is revolutionary and the act of a military dictator; that the refusal of acting Governor Taylor to submit his cause to the judgment of the supreme court of Kentucky, and his declaration that he would not obey the mandate of that court, if issued, is a confession that he is determined to destroy by military force the legislative and judicial branches of the government of Kentucky, and shows him to be a military dictator, a revolutionist and anarchist.

"That we extend our sympathy to Governor Goebel in his suffering and hope for his speedy recovery."

WILL GREET BIG GUNS.

The officers of the Citizens', Soldiers and Sons' Republican club are arranging for a big time at the club rooms next Monday afternoon and evening. Chairman Hemley will arrive at 11:55 from New Castle; Hon. James S. Dodge, candidate for governor, will arrive over the Lake Shore at 10:50 and Secretary of State Hunt, Auditor of State Hart and Attorney General Taylor will arrive from Indianapolis at noon. In the afternoon the visitors will be tendered a reception in the club rooms and in the evening there will be a meeting in White's hall. President U. H. Stewart and United States Commissioner T. J. Logan will deliver the addresses of welcome. Chairman Hemley will respond first and then will follow addresses by the other gentlemen. After the exercises at the hall there will be a social session at the club rooms, but those who desire can remain in White hall and enjoy a hop. Prof. Whitney's orchestra will furnish the music. President Stewart, with the assistance of Charles R. Lane, who is the member of the state executive committee from this part of the state, has succeeded in securing the greatest array of republican talent to be in the city on one day that has attended a Fort Wayne club meeting in a decade. Indications are that the Citizens', Sons' and Soldiers' club has set itself to control Allen county republican politics during the present campaign.

MAYOR WILL PRESIDE.

The meeting to be held at Princess rink Sunday evening to voice sympathy for the Boers promises to be a gathering of much magnitude, and Mayor Henry P. Scherer will preside. The committee in charge of the program will have its work completed by this evening. Among the prominent local speakers who will address the meeting are Hon. W. P. Breen and Hon. Henry Colerick, and a number of others have been invited, representing all shades of political and religious belief, and there will be no tinge of partisanship in the gathering. The musical part of the program has been given due attention. A committee will be appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. Envelopes will then be distributed through the hall, and those wishing to contribute any amount, great or small, will place their donations in envelopes, sign their names and hand them to the treasurer. Mr. Thomas B. Hedekin will act as treasurer to receive the funds and forward them to the proper authorities for transmission to South Africa.

CHASED BURGLARS.

Last midnight Officer Charles Spillner had a hot foot race after would-be burglars. He was walking south on Calhoun and when the Williams street crossing was reached he saw a man standing in front of Zoeller & Merz's grocery. The fellow also saw the officer and whistled. He then darted down an alley toward the west. Officer Spillner ran to the alley and saw two other men come out the door in the rear of the grocery. He called to a railroad man who was passing to watch the open door and gave chase after the men. The thieves dodged about through several alleys and finally the officer lost trace of them and gave up the chase. There were no marks to show that the men had broken into the store and the supposition is that they carried a key which fitted the lock.

FORMING A NEW CHOIR.

Charles Duncan Allen, organist and choirmaster at Trinity Episcopal church, is organizing a new vested choir to consist of at least thirty voices, and will be made up of men and boys. Mr. Allen is desirous of securing a number of boys from 9 to 13 years of age with good voices, and will be glad to meet such at the parish house on West Berry street next Tuesday and Friday afternoons at the close of school. Mr. Allen came to the city but a few weeks ago from St. Stephens' church, at Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C., and his administration of the musical service at Trinity church is proving highly successful.

CAN'T LOCATE SCHULTZ.

Secretary Mohler, of the Associated Charities, is trying to locate a lad named Schultz, who has been begging provisions and other edibles in this city for two or three days. The lad carries a basket on his arm and has not been turned away by many people. Two or three have sent him to the Associated Charities, but he didn't report there and Mr. Mohler learns now that he gave at least three different addresses and investigation develops that he lives at none of these places. If the young man is really in need he can receive it by calling at the office of the Associated Charities, in the city building, and it will be unnecessary for him to beg.

ASK FOR NAVAL RECRUITS.

Mayor Scherer has received a poster from the naval recruiting officer at Chicago, with a request that it be posted in a conspicuous place somewhere in the city. There is a demand for more volunteers in the navy and young men who believe they would like a seafaring life can be accommodated by writing to the recruiting office. The poster can be seen at the city building.

TURKISH MINISTER COMING.

Havre, Feb. 3.—All Foreign Bey, the Turkish minister to the United States, and his wife sailed from this port for New York today on board the French line steamer La Gascogne.

The Michigan supreme court has decided that a jury has the right to refuse to follow the direction of a trial judge and to find a verdict of acquittal when a verdict of guilty has been directed.

THE DEATH RATE WAS LARGE

DR. DRAYER REPORTS SIXTY-SEVEN IN THE CITY.

In the County There Were Eighty-Six—Largest Record for One Month.

The records of City Bacteriologist Drayer show that the death rate in Fort Wayne and Allen county during the month of January, 1900, was the largest in the history of the city except, possibly, in times of an epidemic. During the month there were 67 deaths in the city, and the total for the county was 86. The weather was exactly of that character that seriously effects health. Of the sixty-seven deaths in the city thirteen resulted from pneumonia, about 20 per cent. of the total. There were eight deaths from consumption and five from membraneous croup. Ten cases of scarlet fever were reported, but there were no deaths from this disease. Two cases of typhoid fever were reported, and one of these patients died. The general health of the people during the month was bad, there being a much greater number of cases of sickness reported than is usual during the month of April. On account of the apparently warm weather during so many days of the month people did not take proper care of themselves and consequently much illness resulted. Dr. Drayer is of the opinion that the cold spell of the last ten days will do much to improve the general health of the community.

M'GOVERN WAS HERE.

Terry McGovern, the champion feather-weight pugilist of the world, who so effectively disposed of Eddie Santry's aspirations last Thursday evening in Chicago, passed through Fort Wayne Friday afternoon over the Nickel Plate. He was en route to Brooklyn. Several Fort Wayne people were on the train and met the young pugilist who had gathered up more than $4,000 in less than half an hour. He showed none of the effects of the fight with Santry.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

One of the "Talks with Napoleon" quoted from Dr. O'Meara's diary in the Century records Napoleon's indignation at being, as he considered it, spied upon, while living at St. Helena.

"I understand," said he, "that an officer is placed here to report about me, and to see me two or three times in the twenty-four hours, and that they were talking of making him go into my chamber to see me if I did not come out. Any person," said he then, with considerable agitation, "who endeavors to force his way into my apartment will be a corpse the moment he enters it. If he ever eats bread or meat afterward I am not Napoleon. This I am determined on. I know that I will be killed afterward, as what can one do against a camp? But what of that? I have faced death many a time. Besides, I am convinced that this governor, this chief of jailers, has been sent out on purpose to poison me, or put me to death some way or another, or under some pretext, by Lord Castlereagh.

"I have seen," continued he, "Russians, Prussians, Arabs, Cossacks, Tatars, Spaniards, Persians, Turks" (here he enumerated a great many more), "and never in my life before did I behold so ill-favored and forbidding a countenance, or so down and horrid a look. He carries crime imprinted on his countenance. He is a man, to judge from his physiognomy, that one would select for the committal of any atrocious crime, and as such has been selected out by your ministers, I suppose, on purpose to make way with me."

A FAMOUS CUBAN DANCE.

The famous "dazon," the national dance of the Cubans, is a species of very slow round dance, with something of the mechanism of our two-step, but a couple will dance it for any length of time in the space of a square yard, and the steps are not six inches in length. The music for it has no regularly marked time, but is a sort of barbaric rhythm, accentuated by the wild notes of the cornet and drum. Almost nothing else is danced among the lower classes, and they seem passionately fond of this amusement.—Scribner's Magazine.

AN UNUSUAL FEAT.

Kaiser Wilhelm presented to the Ziethen Hussars as a New Year's gift a copy of the Dutch naval flag taken by the regiment in 1787. It then accomplished the unusual feat for a cavalry regiment of capturing a man-of-war. A ten-gun Dutch brig ran ashore in trying to break down the dikes and the Hussars managed to board her.—New York Sun.

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KNEIPP SANITARIUM and WATER CURE, 181 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind. All Chronic diseases cured by Kneipp Water Cure. Baths of every description. Wm. Kuhlbach, Prop., and Mgr.

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Established 1896 Your Eyes tested free. . . . . —By— WORCH THE OPTICIAN, 101 Calhoun St. No medicines used in testing eyes; latest methods used. All goods and work guaranteed

I will sell everything at your YOUR OWN PRICE. . . . Will remove to 23 W. Main St., from old stand. H. Goldstein.

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THE LIGHTENING REPAIR SHOP, ... 150 Calhoun St., opp. Sister's school. HARRY BERMAN, Prop. Men's half soles and heels, 50c. Ladies' and Boys' half soles and heels, 40c.

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After Sickness

Take Vinol—Our Great Strength Creator.

IT GIVES ONE A SPLENDID APPETITE.

AND QUICKLY REBUILDS THE SYSTEM.

We Will Refund the Price of Vinol if It Fails.

The worst part of sickness, frequently, is getting over it.

The patient's strength is depleted, his system is generally demoralized, relapses are continually feared, and naturally.

The one thing to aid recovery is to give the patient that which will enable him to get strong, and at the same time give strength direct to the different organs of the body.

Nothing will do this like Vinol.

It acts directly on the stomach, creates a healthy appetite, and enables the digestive organs to obtain the necessary elements to increase the weight of the patient and to make new healthy flesh and muscle tissue and pure, rich, red blood.

The following is a letter showing where Vinol was taken and did good after a case of sickness. It reads as follows:

"I wish to certify to the very great benefit which has been derived from the use of Vinol in my family. My wife was very sick with the grippe and afterward was wholly run down. One bottle of Vinol places her on her feet in better condition than she had been before in six months. I heartily recommend and endorse it."—HENRY F. STURTEVANT, 81 Huntington St., Brockton, Mass.

Everything that is in Vinol is plainly printed on the label of each package.

We know Vinol is a splendid preparation, and in many cases we have been able to see for ourselves the wonderful results it brings about.

Remember that we guarantee Vinol and refund the purchase money if you are not satisfied.

PELLENS & POLSTER,
Pharmacists, 94 Calhoun Street.

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Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for judge of the Allen circuit court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

EDWARD O'ROURKE.

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Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for judge of the Superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

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Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

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FRANK FALKER.

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for county assessor, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

WILLIAM EGGEMANN.

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JOS. TONKEL.

TRUSTEE WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the township democratic nominating convention.

WM. GAFFNEY.

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THOMAS S. M'GEE.

Maumee Heating and Supply Co.,

formerly at 38 Harrison St.,
ARE NOW LOCATED AT NO. 29
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and have in connection a first-class machine shop. They carry brass goods, pipes, malleable and cast iron fittings, asbestos, mineral wool, etc. Lubricating oils, greases of all kinds. Promptness guaranteed.

BRITAIN STIRRED.

BLUNDERS OF CABINET EXCITE THE PUBLIC TO WRATH.

LOOKING FOR A NEW LEADER

LORD ROSEBERRY IN HIGH FAVOR WITH PEOPLE.

CHAMBERLAIN IS SPOKEN OF

BRITISH POLITICS IN VERY CHAOTIC STATE.

[Copyrighted, 1899, The Associated Press.]

London, Feb. 3.—The indignation, humiliation and amazement of the nation at the incompetency displayed by its ministers has risen to heights probably never before attained. While the empire is engaged in the most serious struggle to which it has been committed since the first years of the Nineteenth century, while the statesmen and the legislatures of the self-governing colonies faithfully represent the imperial spirit of their constituents, while the Britishers of all ranks have risen to the occasion with a courage and a unanimity unsurpassed in their annals, the statesmen at home have committed themselves to party maneuvers, mutual recriminations, contradictions, shuffling evasions and palpably lame excuses so utterly heedless of the temper of the people, that the movement in favor of a reconstruction of the cabinet, first inaugurated a few weeks ago, promises, unless a more vigorous policy is speedily adopted, to develop into a national uprising, which will sweep out the politicians, whose utter failure almost appears to justify, in the words of the Daily Mail, "the prophecies of the downfall of the British empire so liberally poured forth by writers and speakers in the United States and on the continent."

THE THUNDERER.

Even the Times, that bulwark of conservatism, declares the "chatter in the house of commons during the past few days is simply irritating and offensive to nine out of ten people in the United Kingdom."

Consequently, it is not astonishing that the people are looking for some strong man to lead them. Lord Roseberry's name is the most prominent. His pitiless lashing of Lord Salisbury on the day parliament reassembled marks him, in the opinion of many, as the right man to face the present imperial crisis.

A small faction, led by the Daily Mail, is pushing the claims of Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, for a trial. The Mail says he has shown himself to be "a shrewd, determined and able organizer, and, apparently, is the only member of the cabinet who grasped the realities of the situation in South Africa," though the papers admit he lacks tact and that his speeches have done much to alienate the sympathies of America in this war and gave umbrage to Germany and France. Yet, the Mail suggests it would be well to watch Mr. Chamberlain's attitude during the next few days.

A TEST OF FORTITUDE.

Truly has the patience and fortitude of the people of Great Britain been subjected to severe tests. After a brisk rally from the staggering blows to the nation's military prestige, the people had a right to turn to parliament for encouragement and inspiration. But, one by one, the ministers have been unmasked and discredited, and the weakness of the official leaders of the opposition has been revealed. From every newspaper in the land has arisen the cry that party strife must cease and political ambitions be laid aside, and that the stifled determination of a willing people must have rein. A result of this outburst is seen in new and more lofty tone introduced in the discussion by the speech of Mr. George Wyndham, the parliamentary under-secretary of the war office, Thursday evening, which was the first ministerial statement evincing a proper appreciation of public feeling. There is no hope of the debate on Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's amendment to the addresses in reply to the speech from the throne collapsing, so a division will hardly occur before Tuesday.

There is a movement on foot to induce the government to refuse to discuss at any length Mr. John Redmond's amendment, on the ground that the present stage of the campaign is not suitable for the discussion of conciliation or the terms of pence.

WANTS INFORMATION.

Mr. William Redmond desires information as to the relations of Great Britain with the United States and Germany, and proposes to ask Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader, Monday, whether he has any announcement to make or papers to lay on the table bearing on the proposed new triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Germany, announced by Mr. Chamberlain at Leicester, November 30.

An important statement was made by Mr. Wyndham in the house of commons Thursday, namely, that the vacancies the war had made among the officers would be partly filled by promotion from the ranks. This means the democratization of the army. On this subject a letter, which is attracting much attention, appeared in Friday's issue of the Daily Chronicle. It was written by a British officer who knows most of the armies of Europe from personal observation, and who has seen much service. He plainly declared that the class of society from which British officers are drawn is "distinctly degenerate, due to lack of intellectual training and the dissipation and vice of the aristocracy," and that the class "commonly known as society provides 99 per cent. of the officers."

ENGLISH YOUNG MANHOOD.

The writer also says "the intellectual standard of the young man of seventeen, fresh from the English public schools, is lower than that of a German board-school boy of eight. His time is devoted to athletic sports. As his ancestors have done, he marries a girl of the same training, and in three or four generations society will consist of physically, splendidly developed idiots."

The only remedy, according to the writer, is "intermarriage between society and the healthy middle classes."

The social future depends entirely upon the progress of the war, but the queen wishes everything to go on as usual as far as possible.

She has ordered two drawing rooms to be held before Easter and others in May. Her majesty's intention is gratefully welcomed by the London tradesmen.

The queen made all arrangements to go to Italy, but she now declares her intention of remaining in England, unless by the beginning of March there is a great improvement in the situation.

MORE THAN 6,000 YEARS OLD.

The Egyptians had many names for their sun god, among these, one for the rising sun, one for the midday sun, and one for the sun when it set in the west. The very biggest idol they ever made was to represent this sun god. It is what we call the "great sphinx of Gizeh." No one knows who made this sphinx, or when it was made; but, in all likelihood, it was already there in the desert more than 6,000 years ago, when the first king of Egypt whom we know anything about ruled over the country.—St. Nicholas.

DANGEROUS TO LIFE.

Surgical Operations for Piles Dangerous and Unnecessary.

The failure of ointments, salves and pills to permanently cure piles has led many to believe the only cure to be a surgical operation.

But surgical operations are dangerous to life and moreover, are often unsuccessful and at this time are no longer used by the best physicians nor recommended by them.

The safest and surest way to cure any case of piles, whether itching, bleeding or protruding, is to use the Pyramid Pile Cure, composed of vegetable oils and acids, healing and soothing to the inflamed parts, and containing no opium or other narcotic.

Dr. Williams, a prominent artificial surgeon, says: "It is the duty of every surgeon to avoid an operation if possible to cure in any other way, and after many trials with the Pyramid Pile Cure I unhesitatingly recommend it in preference to an operation.

The harmless acids and oils contained in it cause the blood vessels to contract to a natural condition and the tumors are absorbed and the cure is made without pain, inconvenience or detension from business.

In bleeding and itching piles the Pyramid is unequally valuable."

In some cases a single package of the Pyramid has cured long standing cases; being in suppository form it is always ready for use, can be carried in the pocket when traveling; it is applied at night and does not interfere with the daily occupation.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the safest and surest remedy for piles, but is the best known and most popular from Maine to California. Every physician and druggist knows it and what it will do.

The Pyramid Pile Cure can be found at all drug stores at 50c for full sized treatment.

A little book on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

The levees on both sides of the Mississippi are of sufficient extent that if they were built in a single straight line they would be about 1,600 miles long, or long enough to stretch the greater part of the distance between New Orleans and New York.

One-third of the recruits of the English army enlist in London and Dublin.

SUFFERS RELAPSE

(Continued From First Page.)

display on the occasion of the funeral of Major General Lawton in this city next Friday. The only federal troops stationed within the boundaries of Kentucky are four companies of the Second infantry at Fort Thomas, near Covington.

All of these companies are under orders to proceed to Washington, and it is expected that the movement will begin in a day or so. Although their stay in the national capital will be brief, not extending beyond next Saturday at the latest, it is not at all reasonable to suppose that the administration would withdraw them from their regular station if there were the least possibility of the employment of federal troops in the solution of the critical political troubles now agitating the state of Kentucky

SCOTT TO HOLD HIS SEAT.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The senate committee on privileges and elections today decided to recommend that no further proceedings be taken in the case of the protest against Senator Scott, of West Virginia, continuing to hold his seat in the senate. The committee was unanimous with one exception. Senator Pettus will probably present a minority report.

SMALLPOX CAUSES TROUBLE.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The postoffice department is having difficulty in Ritchie county, W. V., on account of a smallpox scare, and several schools have been closed. Officials say that the belief that smallpox prevails there to a dangerous degree is unwarranted.

Mrs. Andrew McDaniel is spending a few days with her daughters, Misses Della and Stella McClure, of Chicago, formerly of this city.

The funeral of the late Will A. Conover will take place from the house next Tuesday afternoon.

The commercial value of Professor Nernst's famous lamp, it is thought by experts, will be seriously diminished by two drawbacks. One of these is the fact that it does not light instantaneously by simply turning on the current; the rod of refractory oxides has first to be heated, for which purpose two devices are used, namely a small spirit lamp that requires to be lighted with a match and turned out when the electrolyte has become hot and begun to glow, and, further, a heater in the form of a coil surrounding, but not touching the incandescent glower—this heater being supplied by the current from the moment when it is turned on, and so arranged, that, on the rod becoming heated and beginning to glow, the heater is automatically cut out of the circuit, relapsing into disuse until needed again to light the lamp. The large expense thus involved is a serious objection. Then, too, the life of the incandescent glower, if operated at so high a temperature as to reach the best efficiency, does not exceed 300 hours, as against 600 to 1,000 hours of the carbon filament.

The first academic course in landscape architecture at an American college will be inaugurated at Harvard at the beginning of the next collegiate year. The course will cover four years and will include architecture, landscape gardening, fine arts, botany, agriculture and chemistry.—Baltimore News.

In 1890 there were only four insurance companies in Japan, with a capital of $1,434,000. In 1898 there were seventy-three registered companies, with a capital of $30,900,800. At the same period the thirty-six companies alone showed an issue of 510,000 policies, of the value of $106,800,000.

During the third quarter of 1899 the rainfall in England was 2.9 inches below the average for the preceding eighty-four years, and the temperature, which was excessive during all the three months of the quarter, was 3.3 degrees Fahrenheit above the average for the previous 128 years.

The British exchequer budget of March 31, estimated $14,100,000 increase in public revenue for the ensuing twelve months. The increase to date, with three months to spare, is $7,700,000 greater than the estimated gain for the full fiscal year.

The new house scrubber is a contrivance that moves on rubber-tired wheels, carrying a number of brushes which rest on and move back and forth over the floor. It does the work of two or three women.

The African Methodist Episcopal church will endeavor to raise $600,000 for its twentieth century thank offering by January 1, 1901.

CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE CANAL

Why the $33,000,000 Ditch Connecting Lake Michigan With the Gulf Was Dug.

BY C. J. BOWDEN

Lake Michigan now has an outlet into the gulf of Mexico as well as into the gulf of St. Lawrence. This new outlet is known as the Chicago drainage canal. It was dug, not because Lake Michigan needed a new outlet, but in order to dispose of the sewage of the city of Chicago.

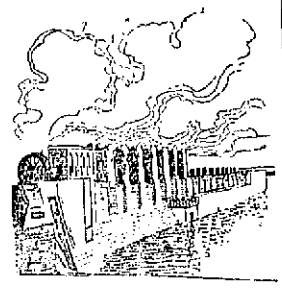
Formerly this sewage was allowed to flow into the lake. This was an easy way of disposing of the sewage, but it did not improve the quality of drinking water, which Chicago takes from Lake Michigan.

By means of the drainage canal all this sewage is now sent south through the Desplaines and Illinois rivers into the Mississippi. The Father of Waters takes it on to the gulf.

The building of this big ditch has been a task of large proportions. If we are to believe the citizens of Chicago, it is the biggest ditch ever dug. But you must remember that Chicago people have much local pride and are apt to become enthusiastic when speaking of their own city to outsiders. But it has taken over eight years to dig the canal, and it has cost $33,000,000. These are facts.

You might be led to believe, too, in listening to a Chicago man's talk about the drainage canal, that Admiral Dewey could now take a flying squadron from New Orleans to Buffalo by way of St. Louis, Peoria, Joliet and Chicago. But he couldn't. There has been talk of increasing the depth and width of the drainage canal and connecting river channels so as to make a deep waterway from the gulf to the great lakes, but nothing more substantial than talk has come of it.

What has really been accomplished has been the removal of Chicago's sewage from its lake front to the Mississippi watershed, much against the wishes and will of the residents along the said watershed, by the way. St. Louis, Peoria and other cities and towns past which the sewage of Chicago will now wash have protested and asked for injunctions from the inception of the canal to its completion, but all to no effect. The canal has been built and the water turned in, and the sewage will probably continue to flow into the Mississippi.



CONTROLLING WORKS AT LOCKPORT.

The length of the artificial canal from Robey street, Chicago, to Lockport, where it enters the Desplaines river, is 28 miles. At Lockport the channel widens to about 500 feet into a wind-age basin. The fall from the mouth of the Chicago river to the Lockport works is only seven feet, so that the flow of water in rapidity and volume through the Chicago river to the canal is entirely controlled by the bear trap dam and controlling works situated at the Lockport terminus, the fall south of the controlling works being abrupt and about 40 feet in the next four miles.

The controlling works involved the construction of seven sluice gates of metal, with the necessary bulkheads, and one bear trap dam. The sluice gates have a vertical flow of 20 feet and an opening of 32 feet. The bear trap dam has an opening of 160 feet.

Below the controlling works the Desplaines river was deepened and widened to have a capacity of 1,500,000 cubic feet of water a minute. This made extensive improvements necessary in Joliet, including the rebuilding of dam No. 1, the removal of dam No. 2, the building of locks and the construction of a massive concrete wall to separate the Illinois and Michigan canal from the river.

Although not exactly "a modern wonder" or a "marvelous feat of engineering," as labeled by the Chicago dailies, the drainage canal compares favorably in size and cost with other big enterprises of a similar kind.

The Kiel ship canal cost the same amount and the Manchester canal from $60,000,000 to $70,000,000. The Suez canal was capitalized at $100,000,000, and the Nicaraguan enterprise is estimated to cost from $118,000,000 to $133,000,000. The Manchester canal is 35 miles long and has an average width of 120 feet at the bottom and a depth of 26 feet. The Suez canal, from Port Said to Suez, is 80 miles long; the North sea canal, connecting the North sea and the Baltic, is 61 miles in length, with a width of 72 feet and a depth of 29, and the Amsterdam canal is 17.9 miles long, with a width of 82 and a depth of 27 feet.

Cripple Creek produced more gold in 1899 than California, Montana and New Mexico combined, and all in a space of ground six miles square.

Change of Life

These Women were Helped Through Woman's Great Crisis by Mrs. Pinkham—All Middle-Aged Women Should Read Their Letters.

Nine Years of Suffering

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you, I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without your medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much, for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgwater, Ill.

No woman is so healthy but at this crisis in her life she needs advice and help from the most competent source. Mrs. Pinkham will advise such women without charge on request.

Experienced Great Benefit

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 136 Coydon St., Bradford, Pa.

Mrs. Harrold Relieved of Pain

"I had pains in my head and back and could not stand on my feet without causing terrible pains in abdomen. I was short of breath and could not sleep. I tried several doctors but none helped me. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in a paper and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better than I had for months. I have taken several bottles and am now well."—MRS. R. E. HARROLD, Clinton, Ill.

The medicine that has cured a million women of serious female ills—an incomparable record—such is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

When Others Fail, Consult



Dr. Wenger, Specialist.

27 years European and American Hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretion, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, lassitude, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.
Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

135 CALHOUN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.



Bad Weather for Tender Skin

This is, and Chapped Lips and Face is the result. Our Viola Jelly is justly popular as a toilet article that is indispensable in the winter and will soften and heal the worst case of Chapped Skin, and can be used with impunity, as it will not make hair grow on the face. It should be standard on the dressing table. We also carry a full line of other creams and lotions.

H. C. GRANNEMAN,
Prescription Druggist,
74 Calhoun St.
Home 'Phone 1374.

WANTED!

Every ruptured person to know that the Solid Comfort Rupture Appliance retains ruptures at all times and under all conditions with perfect ease and comfort. Ruptures cured without knife or pain. Call at corner Washington and Clay streets from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

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BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanently cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

COOK REMEDY CO.,

330 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100 page Book Free.

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DR. BULSON,

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Practice Limited to Disease of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Hours 10 to 4. Telephone 413 Main.

Put a little Satisfaction Bouquet on your hat and you can smell the sweet perfume for six months. Try it. For sale by all druggists

J. C. PELTIER,

Undertaker and Embalmer.

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Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

WIFE GOES ACQUIT

JURY SAYS MRS. QUICK DID NOT KILL HUSBAND.

JURY OUT BUT A FEW HOURS

END OF SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT PERU.

TEMPERANCE WINS IN AUBURN

GENERAL NEWS OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Peru, Ind., Feb. 3.—"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the trial of Mrs. Edith Quick, charged with the murder of her husband, William Quick, in August last. The arguments in the case closed at 6 o'clock last night, the jury returning a verdict at 9:30. The case was interesting principally on account of the ages of those concerned. The husband at the time of his death was twenty, and the brother Henry, now in jail here charged with complicity, is eighteen. The verdict is generally commended.

FATHER PRATT AT WABASH.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 3.—Rev. Robert Pratt, the new pastor of the Catholic church, this city, has arrived from Arcola, Allen county, his former pastorate, and is now domiciled in the clerical residence at the parish house. It is singular that Father Pratt's mother, who makes her home with him, is a Protestant, and that Father Pratt was reared in that faith. The difference in religious opinions, however, does not interfere with the perfect happiness which prevails in the household. Father Pratt is well liked by those of his flock who have met him and his pastorate is sure to be a successful one.

OFFER TO FIGHT FOR BRITISH.

North Judson, Ind., Feb. 3.—Daniel Lake post, No. 571, G. A. R., at its meeting here last night, passed a resolution favoring the British cause in the South African war and extending sympathy to England for loss of many brave lives, and tendering to Queen Victoria the services of the entire post in the war against the Boers. This is the first resolution of the above character reported in Indiana, and stands unparalleled in Grand Army circles. The general public censures the post in strong terms, declaring the action conflicts with American principles.

TEMPERANCE PEOPLE WIN.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 3.—At 10 o'clock last night more than twenty-five of the leading citizens of Auburn filed in the office of County Solicitor Seiler the remonstrance against issuing a license to Albert Zerwis and Elisha Hendrickson. The document contains the signatures of 625 voters. The saloon men Thursday evening filed a petition revoking the power of attorney, but only succeeded in securing a dozen signatures, giving the temperance people a majority of thirty-five. It was a hard-fought battle, and such a victory for the first attempt has never been equaled in the Hoosier state.

TWO COAL CARS WRECKED.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 3.—Two coal cars were being pushed up a steep chute on the Lake Shore, at Butler, yesterday when they left the track, dropping twenty feet. The engine did not leave the track and no one was injured.

BURNETTSVILLE GIANT.

Logansport, Ind., Feb. 3.—The town of Burnettsville boasts of having the tallest boy giant in the state. His name is Columbus Darnell, aged 20, and he stands six feet four inches in his boots. His weight is 225 pounds. He probably is the tallest man residing in the community since the days of Nelson Hornbech, who served at one time as county commissioner and measured six feet three inches. Darnell's father is a man of ordinary stature.

TERRIBLY SCALDED.

Butler, Ind., Feb. 3.—Harry Reece fell into a vat of boiling water at the basket factory yesterday. He was terribly scalded.

TWO FACTORIES IDLE.

Auburn, Ind., Feb. 3.—The Kerr Bros.' handle factory at Hicksville, Ohio, has been shut down indefinitely. The heel factory here is idle.

A FORTUNE FOR TWO GIRLS.

Laporte, Ind., Feb. 3.—Mrs. E. N. Cordi, the wife of a fisherman of this city, received official notice yesterday that legacies aggregating $50,000 would be paid to her two daughters, aged 13 and 15 years, when they reached the age of 18. The money was left them by an aunt, who died in England several months ago.

LARGEST LIST EVER KNOWN.

Butler, Ind., Feb. 3.—The delinquent tax of this county is the largest ever known in its history, and is perhaps the largest in the state. Heretofore, it is charged, a few were permitted to pay any time, and the custom has been to withhold their names. This time no one is allowed to escape.

RIOT OVER RIVAL BEAUTIES.

Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 3.—A voting contest as to the most popular young lady at Hastings, this county, inaugurated by a traveling medicine company, was the cause of a riot among the factions at the Grange hall, in which eight people were seriously injured. James R. Biller, Thomas Sumpter, Charles Hollar and Frank Poe were arrested and brought to Warsaw last evening, and were fined $45 in each case by Justice Eller.

CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.

Elkhart, Ind., Feb. 3.—Myrtle, wife of W. H. Tinville, a patent right man of Columbia City, was arrested here, charged with stealing a silk dress pattern at Hill's department store, and gave bail. She is aged 21, small and stylish, and is the daughter of a respected resident of this city. A search warrant revealed other silk ribbons and fabrics not identified as belonging to local merchants.

BAPTISM UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Logansport, Ind., Feb. 3.—Mrs. John Schwaim underwent the rites of baptism at Eel river, Rev. E. C. Davis officiating. A hole was cut through the ice, which measured twelve inches in thickness, after which Mr. Davis lowered himself into the water, which came to his shoulders, after which Mrs. Schwaim was also lowered. After the baptism, the clothing of both minister and convert froze as they were walking to their carriage, and they were driven to a neighboring farm house before a change of raiment could be effected.

MARRIED ON SIGHT.

Goshen, Ind., Feb. 3.—Joseph J. Weirich, a well-to-do Lagrange county farmer, and also a bachelor, living near Shipshewana, and Miss Lydia Yates, of Peach Orchard, Ark., met here yesterday, having never seen each other previously. They had become acquainted through friends and carried on a courtship by correspondence. To recognize each other they had agreed for each to wear a blue ribbon tied on the right arm. They were married on Thursday evening and went immediately to their farm near Shipshewana. Each of their ages is about 40 years.

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES.

Hutington capitalists will sink a test well for oil in that vicinity.

While hauling logs near Warsaw, William Brower had one of his eyes pierced by a splinter and will lose the sight of the damaged optic.

The Standard Improvement company, manufacturers of cloaks and shirt waists in Chicago, will remove its factory to Warsaw on account of excessive taxation and labor troubles.

State Senator Dr. W. H. Nusbaum, of Auburn, announced in the papers Thursday night that he would give 100 silver dollars to the deserving poor of Auburn, and asks that the money be expended for fuel or clothing.

The body of Omar Weekly, suffocated in the livery stable fire at Muncie, was recovered after a long search, with the hands and one foot burned off. George Thompson, a buggy washer, is reported to have perished in the same fire.

Otto Reifert, of the Huntington fire department, was married a few days ago in Bluffton. When he returned to Huntington with his bride his fire comrades met him at the train with a ladder truck gaily decorated. On this the bridal couple was conveyed home, escorted by a cheering procession of fire laddies.

Wolves are reported to be plentiful on the prairies between Logansport and Monon. They are so bold that hunters can get within gunshot of them. A wolf appeared on the farm of George Webb a few days ago, and Webb gave chase with a hound, but the animal outdistanced its pursuers. Farmers are planning a big wolf hunt, as they fear the wolves will play havoc with the young pigs and lambs later in the season.

Judge Watkins, of Huntington, is in Auburn to render his decision in the case of the McClellan estate against the bondsmen of the late H. N. Coffinberry. The case was brought by the McClellan estate to collect about $11,000 due the bondsmen at the death of Coffinberry a few years ago. Judge Watkins heard the evidence the last week in December, and his decision has been looked for with interest. It was a complicated affair.

TORRES SLAIN BY THE YAQUIS

REPORT THAT MEXICAN GENERAL HAS BEEN KILLED.

Had a Fierce Battle With the Indians in Which His Forces Suffered Heavily.

Bisbee, Ari., Feb. 3.—A dispatch was received here last night from Guaymas conveying news that Gen. Lorenzo Torres, commander of the Mexican forces in the Yaqui war, has been killed in the Bacatete mountains. The report is lacking in detail and has not been confirmed.

Advices are also received that a battle was fought between the Yaquis and Mexicans on January 27, the Mexicans then being under the command of General Torres. The fighting occurred on the Guaymas desert, fifty miles east of Guaymas.

The Yaquis withdrew and were not pursued. The number engaged were 2,000 on the Mexican and 3,000 on the Yaqui side. Nine Yaquis, thirty-one Indian women and twenty-six Indian children were taken captive by the Mexicans.

General Torres lost eighty-nine killed, 210 wounded and fifty missing, while the Yaquis' loss is put at ninety killed and wounded.

The Yaquis still hold the mouth of the Yaqui and the line of steamers between the river and Guaymas is not in operation. Santa Tersa, who is with the Yaquis at that point, has with her 3,000 fully equipped men.

SOCIETY'S WAYS.

Today's Etiquette of Introductions in Places Large and Small.

The rules of etiquette require, like instrumental or vocal music, constant practice to make one an adept. People who drop out of society, having once been important members of it and unfamiliar with all its usages as with their A B C's, often grow rusty and seek information about the proper thing to do. While there is in truth very little change of vital importance, as the laws of etiquette have the test of ages to render them stable, still new conditions of life in certain countries oblige the introduction of new forms, and what is good form in a metropolitan city has no raison d'etre in a town or village, and in the same manner what is done in London in the best society may be reversed in Paris.

An interesting point in the majority of men and women bears upon introductions of all kinds. The majority depend upon them on all occasions. At social functions ease of manner, personal pleasure and individual advantages are derived from them by the chance of adding to one's list of acquaintances, of meeting pleasant or notable people and of reaping a satisfaction born of vanity in having it known they were honored or distinguished by a few moments' speech with a celebrity at a particular house.

Present day introductions are without any formality at all compared to the old regime observed through nearly two-thirds of this century. To "have the honor to present" is looked upon as archaic. It is far more simple to introduce Mrs. A to Mrs. B by saying "You know Mrs. A, do you not?" or "I don't know whether you have met Mrs. A before?" When one visitor is being entertained and a second is announced whom the hostess knows has no interest in her main or women callers, the proper thing to do is to make an informal introduction, which consists in mentioning incidentally during the conversation just begun the name of the person present, in order that he and she, whose visit and list may be put at their ease and to permit them to join in the conversation.

Another case is that of two persons of the same city but total strangers to one another, calling at the same house in immediate succession. No attempt, according to good form, should be made on the part of the hostess to introduce them unless she previously knew the introduction would be agreeable. Smaller places would of course modify the form to suit their own conditions.

At very small house parties the hostess visitors are introduced to callers, but at large ones they are not. At large dinner parties men are introduced to those they are to take in to dinner. Small dinners are more informal. Four or six at table should all know each other.—Vogue.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Cables, irresponsive to the advance here yesterday, had a depressing effect on the wheat market early, May opening ⅛c down at 68⅛@68⅛c. Trade was in the hands of scalpers, who played for small but quick profits. Foreigners were fair buyers. May touched 68@68⅛c, sold up to 68⅜c, reacted to 68⅛c and advanced to 68⅜c. Receipts here were 26 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 347 cars, against 289 last week and 602 a year ago. The Liverpool dip was reported due to exceedingly large shipments to that port.

Later in the session holders became more difficult to approach and May advanced to 68⅝c. The close was firm, May ⅛c down at 68⅜@68⅛c.

The corn market opened easy, influenced by heavy receipts, 865 cars here, and the early loss in wheat. Country offerings, however, were small and the export demand was reported unprecedented. On this news the market turned strong and active, and a large business was done. May opened a shade down at 33@33⅛c and advanced to 33⅝c.

A report that Argentine corn had suffered from lack of rain was a later factor. The market closed strong, May ⅜@½c over yesterday at 33⅝@33⅞c.

Sympathy with corn influenced the actions of the oats market early, the opening easiness being followed by strength. Local receipts were 203 cars. May opened ⅛c depressed at 23⅜c and advanced to 23½c.

Receipts of hogs, 9,000, over the estimate, and lower prices at the yards, caused lower prices for provisions at the opening of the market. There was a good demand, however. Liverpool was higher for product, and at the decline the tone became steady. May pork opened 10c down at $10.85. May lard 5c lower at $6.02½, and May ribs 3c depressed at $5.85@5.87½.

THE CLOSE.

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Feb., 68⅛c; May, 68⅝@68⅞c; July, 69⅛c.

Corn—Feb., 31⅛c; May, 33¼@33⅜c; July, 34c.

Oats—Feb., 22½c; May, 23½c; July, 22⅝@22½c.

Pork—Feb., $10.65; May, $10.85; July, $10.90.

Lard—Feb., $5.90; May, $6.02½; July, $6.10.

Ribs—Feb., $5.80; May, $5.85@5.87½; July, $5.90.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.59; Cash S. W., $1.59; May, $1.60; Sept., $1.12.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market nominally steady.

Beeves, $4.00@6.25; cows, $3.00@4.50; heifers, $3.30@5.05; canners, $2.25@2.90; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.85; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.20.

Hogs—Receipts today, 30,000; Monday, 40,000; left over, 3,450. Market active, 5c lower; closing strong; top, $4.92½; good clearance. Mixed and butchers, $4.60@4.90; good to choice heavy, $4.75@4.92½; rough heavy, $4.60@4.70; light, $4.55@4.82½; bulk of sales, $4.75@4.82½.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 3.—Butter—Receipts, 1,075 pkgs; market strong; June creamery, 20@23c; western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@18½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 576 pkgs; market steady; fall made fancy large, 13¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@14c.

Eggs—Receipts, 5,591 pkgs; market dull and lower; western unguaded at mark, 14@17c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, firm.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 3½c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Feb. 3.—A reflection of yesterday's strength here was observed in the London market for Americans, quotations hardening all around. The local market opened about on a parity with the foreign figures and quickly assumed a distinct tendency upward. Advances were confined to sharp fractions, but Third Avenue, after rising slightly, ran off 1½.

A temporary interruption to the upward movement was caused by a reaction in Sugar of 1½ and heavy realizations in Baltimore and Ohio, which lowered it a point. This circumstance caused a sagging to values elsewhere, but the market soon developed an improved tone, under the leadership of St. Paul, which was heavily absorbed on the encouraging earnings for the fourth week in January. General Electric was conspicuous on the rebound, rising 4 points. Tennessee Coal moved up to 101½ and Third Avenue recovered to about last night's level. Sugar was fairly steady, a trifle above the worst.

The various iron and steel issues were marked up sharply during the second hour, conspicuous strength being noted in National Steel and American Hoop. Improvements was also chronicled in the general market with St. Paul a feature. After the publication of the bank statement, which indicated a larger increase in cash than anticipated profit-taking began and the downward movement was accentuated by heavy selling of Sugar, which sold at 115. Not all of the advances in the general list were wiped out in the decline, a substantial fraction being retained by many stocks to the end. In the final dealings there was a strong upward movement in some stocks, notably American Linseed Oil. The general market, however, left off unsettled with irregular net changes.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.—Call loans nominal; prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87¾ for demand and at $4.84½@4.84½ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85 and $4.88@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83½@4.84; bar silver, 60½c; silver certificates, 59½@60½c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Feb. 3.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds irregular; government bonds steady:

U. S. 2s registered	102½
U. S. 3s registered	109¼
U. S. 3s coupon	109¼
U. S. 4s registered (new)	133½
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	133½
U. S. 4s registered (old)	115¼
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	114½
U. S. 5s registered	113½
U. S. 5s coupon	113½

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Feb. 3.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, inc.	$ 1,593,300
Loans, inc.	11,299,600
Specie, inc.	5,002,000
Legal tenders, inc.	426,500
Deposits, inc.	15,391,200
Circulation, inc.	333,800

The banks now hold $30,871,275 in excess of the legal requirements.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The "walking fish" of Santa Catalina channel, California, is a member of the pediculati tribe and has congeners among the gulf weed of the Mexican coast. Its pectoral fins are shaped so as to serve for legs and it can rest on them so as to snap at its prey. It builds a nest of seaweed.

It seem positively wicked to eat the turkeys in Spain. Near Seville this winter travelers met a couple of peasant women going to market with poultry. They were driving great flocks of turkeys, which were beautiful birds. Some were snowy white, with heads and necks of a wonderful iridescent pale blue and rose color.

Apropos of the use of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy in the war in South Africa, it is interesting to note that it has been proved that commonading does not interfere with the transmission of messages. The apparatus has been worked successfully and messages sent while the largest guns in the British navy were being fired.

Among the curios which form an interesting feature of the Manchester, N. H., poultry show, is a twin hen and rooster that were hatched from a double-yolked egg, April 11, 1899. The pair is of buff Brahma breed and the birds are as well formed and strong as is the ordinary fowl. This is the first instance, so far as known, that twins so hatched ever lived.

Egypt's climate is magnificent, and there are few winter resorts that are preferable, meteorogically speaking. The air is fine and dry and the sunshine is perfect, while with equable gentle breezes there is little to be desired. Unfortunately the sanitary arrangements in Egypt are poor and most of the hotels, even in Cairo, are built on contaminated sites.

In a number of automobile vehicles in St. Petersburg and Moscow, the motors are supplied with alcohol as a fuel, and it has been found to work most satisfactory. It is stated that such fuel can be manufactured at a cost as low as eight cents a gallon. This at present is out of the question in the United States, as the internal revenue tax upon such alcohol would amount to about ninety cents a gallon.

The increased price of Manila hemp—the price now being three times what it was a year or two ago—has led to the present resort of substitutes, the latter, however, being by no means numerous. The substitute now generally resorted to is the Sisal or Yucatan hemp, which is not so good as the Manila article, lacking nearly all the strength and fineness of the latter, though useful for binding twine and similar purposes. Even this substitute has advanced in price, the reason for this being simply the natural sympathy of such a product with the hemp market and the increased demand for it by reason of the decline in the use of hemp. There is also an American hemp which is being used to a considerable extent in the making of binding twine.

Science has lately made it possible to obtain good wine from the apple, which has always been devoted to sparkling cider, says an exchange. Experts have been deceived in sherry, madeira and sauterne which came from apple juice instead of grapes. Juice from the apple is fermented with yeasts of different kinds brought from the grape growing districts of Europe to this country. For instance, the flavor of sherry is due not to the grape, but to the infinitesimal fungus germs that cause its fermentation. The American companies import these germs from the district in Spain where they flourish, inoculate the apple juice and obtain a fine wine. These yeasts are obtained from the ferment in the ats of Europe. They are easily propagated, and the only difficulty is to separate the different kinds. As the quality of the wine depends on these fungi winemakers have usually left to chance the kind of wine they produce, depending on the organisms which float in the air and attach themselves to the grapes. The yeasts are sold bottled and are much in demand.

PUTS FLESH ON THIN PEOPLE

JOHNSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

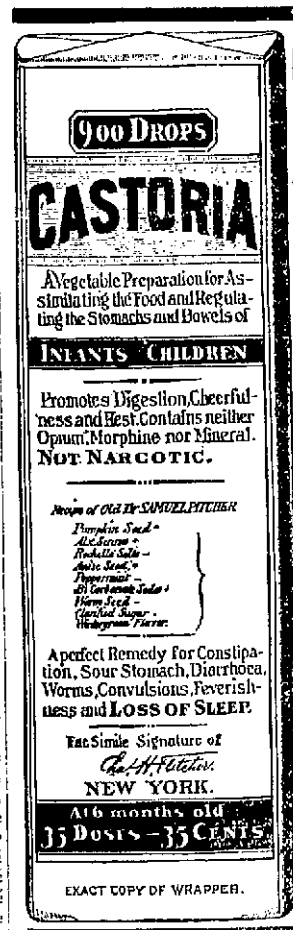
A Scientific, Unfailing and Permanent Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Stomach and Nerve Troubles.

Jas. Starin, of St. Paul Minn., says: "I had always been thin and emaciated; appetite good, but food did not seem to nourish me and had never found anything to do me any good until I commenced to take Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. Have now been taking it two months, have gained fifteen pounds and am still increasing. It is a wonderful medicine for weak and run down people." Large Boxes, 10c, 25c and 50c.

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For sale by DREIER & BRO. and all leading druggists.

MONARCH Sewing Machine Oil. For Sewing Machines, Typewriters, Fine Arms, etc. The Highest Grade. Get it from your dealer. Baird Bros. & Co., Cleveland, O.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Back From the Great Trades Sales.

Our buyers are back from a ten-day visit to the great semi-annual furniture exposition of the manufacturers.

The Advance in Furniture is Startling.

We Find

That Fine Extension Tables, which we are selling at $6, $8, $10, $12 and $15, cannot be bought by us of the manufacturers at as low prices as we are retailing them. That means a big advance in Extension Tables when our present stock is sold.

We Find

That Bedroom Suites we are retailing for $18, $20, $23 and $25 cannot be bought for that at wholesale. That means you can save from $5 to $10 by buying your suite now, instead of waiting a month or two.

We Find

Bookcases, Sideboards and all furniture in which lumber is used, climbing up somewhere near where it used to be before the panic of '93 and '93. Quarter-sawed oak lumber that sold a year or two ago for $38 per thousand is now worth $60 to $35.

A Wise Woman

will buy now and let her foolish neighbor wait to buy her furniture next spring, after our present stock is sold and we have to advance prices.

Immense Shipments of Whitney's Baby Cabs and Parent Go-Carts Just Received.

Buy your Cab or Cart now, from the new spring assortment, and get the good of it for the whole year. The Whitney Reclining Go-Cart knocks out everything in the market. Other styles of "Reclainers" are not at all in it with the Whitney. Come in and see them.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Company.

YOU NEVER TIRE OF SATISFACTION BOUQUET

It is the Best Perfumery in the World.

For Sale by all Druggists.

WHY NOT

Try a dose of

MINTONE?

It cures headache INSTANTLY. At PELLENS & POLSTER'S Soda Fountain. Agents this city. 25c a bottle.

Marriage is said to be an equal partnership. But the kind of a one-sided partnership it really is, cannot be better expressed than in that old saying, "A wife should double her husband's joys and halve his sorrows." That's what is expected of a wife, and the wonder of the world is that she comes so closely to expectation. For as a rule from the time of marriage onward, her body is daily drained of strength and her mind daily burdened by cares. She lies on the couch, her back aching, from female trouble, and gets up and puts on a smiling face to meet her husband.



Marriage can only be an equal partnership when the drains and strains of married life of the woman can be replaced by the perfect health of the delicate womanly organs. No woman need suffer with inflammation, ulceration, debilitating drains or female trouble. There's an absolute cure for all these in Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes life a pleasure, does away with morning sickness, and makes the baby's advent easy and almost painless.

"I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for about three years, having two miscarriages in that time, and the doctors said I would have to go through an operation before I could give birth to children," writes Mrs. Blanche E. Evans, of Parsons, Luzerne Co., Pa., Box 41. "When about to give up in despair I saw the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would give it a trial as a last resort. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and after taking it felt better than I had for years. After taking four and one-half bottles I gave birth to a bright baby girl who is now four months old and has not had a day of sickness."

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant. Nothing else is "just as good." Refuse all substitutes. If you go for Dr. Pierce's, get Dr. Pierce's.

The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION IS

OTTO'S CURE

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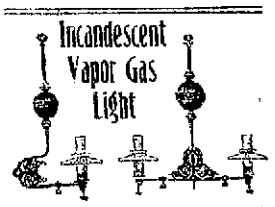
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THE "BEST"

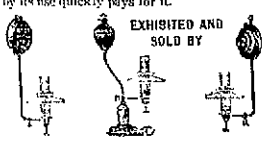
Incandescent Vapor Gas Light



The cheapest and strongest light on earth. Makes and burns its own gas. It is portable, hang it anywhere. Requires no pipes, wires or gas machine. A safe, pure white, powerful, steady light.

100 candle power 15 hours for 2 cents.

No wicks to trim, no smoke or smell. No chimneys to clean. Superior to electricity, gas, acetylene or kerosene. Saving effected by its use quickly pays for it.



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YOUNG WOMEN

take your meals at the

Y. W. C. A.

51 West Berry Street.

Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30—1:30. Supper, 5:30—6:40.

CLERKS PROMOTED

J. H. HOBROCK ADVANCES WORTHY EMPLOYES.

NEW ENTERPRISE PROBABLE

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS WANT TO LOCATE HERE.

FREIGHT BLOCKADE BROKEN

PITTSBURG'S TROUBLES OVER FOR AWHILE.

Some changes in the clerical force of Shop Clerk J. H. Hobrock, of the Pittsburg, involving the promotion of several worthy men, are about to take place. So far as decided upon the men most effected are H. W. Ropa, Louis C. Steger and Benjamin McFerran. The latter has been in poor health for several months and he attributes the illness to the confinement at the desk and has requested a tranfer to a position in the mechanical department under Foreman Hugh Hogan. His place in the machine shop office will be taken by Mr. Steger. Mr. Ropa, who has been the boiler shop clerk for a few weeks, will go into Foreman P. J. Schied's office in the round house. The position in the boiler shop office has not been assigned, but will be next Monday. There are other changes to occur, but arrangements had not arrived at the point this morning where announcement could be made. The new positions for Messrs. Ropa and Steger are in line of promotion, and they are to be congratulated.

WANT TO LOCATE HERE.

The A. H. Andrews Furniture company, which has two factories in Chicago, is in correspondence with the Fort Wayne Commercial club with a view of locating its shops in this city. The company offers to come here if the citizens will give them five acres of ground near a railway upon which to build their shops. As a recompense for this donation, the furniture company states that it will distribute among our laborers the sum of $70,000 per year. Secretary J. B. Monning has been authorized to write to the Andrews company, guaranteeing them the land. It is believed that the northside offers the desired location and if land cannot be secured there, the several available tracts in the east end will be examined.

CRYSTAL WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McArdle, of Thomas street, entertained a large party of their friends last evening rather unexpectedly and the affair was the leading event of the season in the Tenth ward. Yesterday was the fifteenth wedding anniversary of the jolly couple and in honor of the anniversary the friends conceived and perpetrated the surprise on them. Mr. and Mrs. McArdle were the recipients of numerous presents and have other reasons for always remembering their crystal wedding and the dear friends who aided in its celebration. Mr. McArdle is a local freight conductor on the Pittsburg road.

PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINE.

For two months past officials of the Pennsylvania railroad engineering department have spent considerable time in surveying a new line from Vintondale to Black Lick station, and on Wednesday a surveying corps commenced locating a line. The line which the present survey will take will not be over eighteen miles in length and 1 per cent. grade. If constructed it will shorten the distance between Altoona and Pittsburg thirty miles. It would open a short line across the mountains and relieve the western and central portions of the Pittsburg division of its heavy traffic.

FREIGHT BLOCKADE BROKEN.

C. R. Culmey, road foreman of engines of the Pennsylvania, returned home this morning. For a week he had been at Crestline, aiding in lifting the blockade of eastbound freight which prevailed there. The blockade has been broken and trains are now running uninterruptedly. A very heavy westbound movement can be expected next week. On account of the blockade on the eastern division of the road a great deal of the freight which should have moved westward several days ago has been held back, but it will come now, and come with a rush at that.

MUST SUBMIT TO THE KNIFE.

This morning Jacob Ebner, the son of Wreck Foreman George Ebner, of the Pittsburg, was taken to St Joseph hospital, where he will be operated upon in a day or two for decay of the bone. The young man had an attack of erysipelas, which settled in one of his feet, producing the malady which is now causing him so much trouble and pain. It is believed that an operation will effectually stop the progress of the disease and lead to the recovery of the patient.

MAY EXTEND FINDLAY.

Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune "It is rumored that the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western will soon be extended from Fort Wayne to Peoria, Ill. The road will also be extended to Akron."

HE GOT THE PASS.

The following amusing story is told at the expense of Col B. W. Wrenn, manager of the traffic department of the big Plant system, by a well known newspaper man of New Orleans:

"Some years ago I was broke in New York," he says, "and hearing that B. W. Wrenn, passenger traffic manager of the Plant system, was in town I called on him and asked for a pass to Jacksonville. It was a pretty cheeky request, considering that Wrenn didn't know me from Adam, and he very properly turned me down. However, I had to have that pass, so I kept on tackling him, each time presenting some new reason why the road should carry me to Jacksonville. The last time I called the clerk wouldn't let me in, and handed me one of my cards on which Col. Wrenn had written, 'Keep this fellow out. If he bothers me any more I'll go crazy.' That gave me an idea, and I made a bee line for Mr. Plant's private office. 'Mr. Plant,' I said, 'I want a pass to Jacksonville, Fla.' The old gentleman looked at me in amazement. 'On what grounds?' he asked. 'In exchange for treating Col. Wrenn for threatened mental trouble,' I replied. Mr. Plant's face clouded. 'What kind of a game is this, sir?' he demanded, sternly. 'Col. Wrenn is perfectly sane, sir, and I won't permit——' 'Pardon me,' I interrupted, 'but Col. Wrenn is at this moment apprehensive of lunacy, and believes firmly that it rests entirely with me to avert the attack. I have his written statement to that effect in my pocket.' 'Let me see it,' Mr. Plant fairly shrieked. I handed him the card, and got ready to run. As he read the inscription his face relaxed. His piercing gray eyes began to twinkle. Finally he lay back in his chair and roared with laughter. 'Here, Mr. Smith,' he called to a clerk, 'give this young man transportation to Jacksonville and charge it to medical treatment for Col. Wrenn.'"

THE CRIPPLES ARRIVE.

Engines 772 and 770, which figured in the triple collision at Peru a few days ago, arrived here last night and are now at the Wabash shops for repairs. No. 772, which was hauling the freight train, is badly used up, being stripped completely of cab and much of the trimmings. Two cars loaded with whisky piled up on this engine and then burned, causing greater damage than was sustained by the collision. This engine only recently left the Fort Wayne shops after general repairs and the loss is considerable. Engine 770 is not so badly damaged.

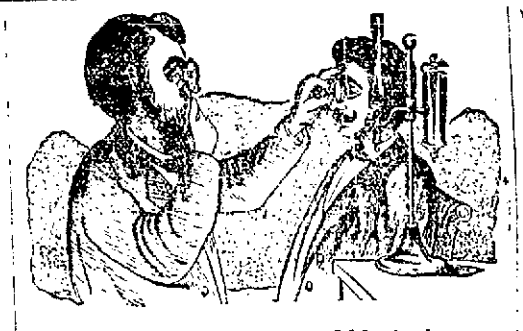
BIG ENGINE OUTPUT.

One engine a day left the Pittsburg repair shops during the week ending today. They were Nos. 266, 426, 238, 135, 277, 268 and 631, all receiving what is termed general repairs. The engines taken in for repairs during the week were 352, 393, 408, 340 and 227. There are now fourteen engines in the hands of the machinists.

WILL ATTEND BANQUET.

Tonight a number of the Pittsburg shopmen will be guests of honor at a banquet in Chicago, given under the auspices of the Royal League lodge of that city. In the party that went to Chicago today for this purpose were Foreman Hugh Hogan, sr. Machinists Hugh Hogan, jr., W. S Wells, Ambrose Benedict and Frank Fox, Boilermaker John T. Leach and Car Builder C. A. Burchard. They anticipate a grand time.





Lowest prices on Watches, Rings, Clocks and Jewelry.

J. L. Sievert, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler. 85 Calhoun St.

We test eyes free.

By the latest improved method and guarantee a fit.

Steel Spectacles $1.00 up
Gold, $5.00 up.

If possible call in the forenoon. In the afternoon we are generally very busy.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Daniel Quinn, a blacksmith at the Bass works, is sick and off duty.

L. C. Walters, traveling agent of the Northern Pacific, was in the city this morning.

P. Benson left this morning for Cairo, Ill., in the interest of the James Kennedy Lumber company.

John Michaels, a moulder, has taken a position in the Kerr Murray works, commencing there yesterday.

J. Junk, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, who had a lame back, has recovered sufficiently to resume work.

Brakeman Ernest Bedson and L. P. Stone, of the Nickel Plate, are at work again after an illness of a few days.

C. C. Manor yesterday was transferred from Zanesville to Columbus, O., as general yardmaster of the Baltimore and Ohio.

The factory of Rhinesmith & Simonson resumed operations this morning after a few days' idleness on account of the cold weather.

Fireman C. Souder fell and sprained his back Thursday and has since been unable to work. He is employed on the Nickel Plate road.

Warren J. Lynch, general passenger agent of the Big Four lines, has been elected president of the Niagara Frontier Summer Tourist Rate association.

W. L. Crabill, Nickel Plate fireman, has returned to his duties on the road, after a visit at Cleveland, where his mother was lying ill. The lady is better.

Michael Iunis, an engineer on the Lima Northern road, returned to Lima this morning after a pleasant visit with his sister and other relatives in the city.

Real Estate Agent C. D. Law is in the city today, looking after some personal matters. He will leave this evening on the limited for his headquarters, Pittsburg.

Harry Mills, a wheelmaker, is visiting his folks on Organ avenue. The young man is now located at Galion, Ohio, and is employed by the Standard Wheel company.

George Telley, night round house foreman of the Pittsburg, and Frank J. Burns, assistant day foreman, are sick and off duty. J. Tegeder, of the cinder pit, is also on the sick list.

Alfred Noble, machinist at the Wabash shops, had his right hand bruised this morning by a weight falling upon it while operating the compressed air hoisting machine.

Machinists J. Wilderson, George Lloyd and Ernest Steele went to Delray this morning to work a few days in the Wabash shops at that point. They are employed in the shops here.

D. M. McGee, formerly with the engineering department of the Indianapolis and Vincennes, has been appointed professor of engineering in the Chinese University of Tientsin, China.

At its meeting tomorrow afternoon Division No. 12, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will nominate officers, elect three at the first meeting in March and install them at the first meeting in April. These elections are held every two years.

Fred Engelking, whose absence from his work in the Pittsburg blacksmith shop was a mystery for several days, explained matters when he reported for duty yesterday. His wife presented him with a baby daughter and his joy over the young lady's arrival was too great to permit him to labor for a few days.

Next Monday Contractor Berkenstein will set his bricklayers at work upon the second story of the freight house. The roof timbers are nearly all in position and next week will probably see the slate roofing all on.

Martin Hengaler, the blacksmith who had a leg broken at the Bass works last summer, is well and will resume his old place in the shops next Monday. He is a congenial shopmate and the employes will welcome him to their ranks again.

M. R. Hardendorf, of the blacksmith shop, and A. Tassler, of the tank shop, are sick and unable to work. Other Pittsburg shopmen who are off duty today are G. Ketchum, J. W. Kehler, P. E. Albers, W. John and G. Doehrman.

F. S. M. Provost, of the Pennsylvania railroad, was elected a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad yesterday, to succeed Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, resigned. The new director represents the stocks acquired in the interest of the Pennsylvania railroad.

John Welsh, a boilermaker employed at the Nickel Plate round house, is off duty because of a sore eye, in which he first got a cinder and then caught cold. The optic threatens to lay the unfortunate man up several days, if no serious results follow.

The situation between the Southern railroad officials and the telegraph operators of that system is regarded among the telegraphers as serious. The demands of the men through their organizations are for shorter hours, higher wages and recognition of their union.

Jacob J. Klump, after a continuous service of forty-five years with the Bee-line and the Big Four, yesterday severed his connection with the road. For several years past Mr. Klump has been superintendent of bridges on the Indianapolis division and is well known in this line of service.

W. S. Moore, formerly engineer of maintenance of way of the Michigan division of the Big Four, with headquarters in Wabash, and who was recently appointed to a similar place on the Cleveland-Indianapolis line, was yesterday given a $100 diamond ring by his associates on the Michigan division.

Engineer I. H. Brown, who gave two lectures here on "The Airbrake" for the benefit of Division No. 12, B. of L. E., has arranged to spend a year on the Baltimore and Ohio road instructing the employes in the use of the brake. He has just completed a term of several months on the Erie and for the past month has been stationed at Huntington.

The order abolishing commissions to ticket agents, which became effective last Thursday, affects 155,000 of the 180,000 miles of railroad in this country. Concerning this matter the Indianapolis Journal says: "Eighty-seven railroads have agreed to abolish commissions. There have been developments of late in the passenger situation indicating that the general passenger agents do not think themselves in duty bound to make up to the ticket agents what they are losing by the discontinuing of commissions. The general passenger agents say the majority of agents went to work for their respective companies with the understanding that any advancement they might receive would depend entirely on their own efforts, and the matter of commissions or money to be made extra was not thought of and did not enter into the contract; that because an erroneous system of doing business gave these men more money it does not imply that the company is in duty bound to make up this extra money in case the occasion for its being made is withdrawn."

THE HELIOGRAPH.

Heliographing is "sun writing." By the use of the heliograph the sun's rays are flashed over long distances. The letters of the Morse telegraphic code are used, and communication is comparatively easy on bright days.

The instrument that is now used to transmit heliograph messages is exceedingly simple. It consists of a tripod carrying a horizontal rod at the top. On this rod is a mirror on one end and on the other a small upright rod with a movable button. This mirror is usually [illegible] inches in diameter, and is so [illegible] that it can be rotated both on a horizontal and on a vertical axis. In the middle is a small unsilvered spot and the button on the rod in front, exactly as a rifle would be aimed. If the button is raised so as to cover the destination of the message, which can be found by compass if it cannot be seen, and the shadow thrown by the unsilvered spot in the middle of the reflection covers the button, the instrument is in position. There is a contrivance by which the shutter is operated, opening and closing over the mirror by means of a key, which is pressed like the key of a telegraph instrument. A long flash stands for a dash; a short one for a dot in the Morse system.

The greatest distance ever overcome by the heliograph was that operated over by the United States signal corps, between Mt. Uncompahgre, in Colorado, and Mt. Ellen, in Utah. This was 183 miles. The flashes came and went as regularly as though the distance had been much shorter.—Indianapolis Press.

HOW HORSES GO TO WAR.

Horses to be embarked are drawn up by troops as near the points of embarkation as possible. Their saddles and harness are taken off and packed in large sacks, while they are provided with ship's collars. No fewer than five men are required to "sling" a horse quickly and well. One man holds the "head guy," which is made fast to the ship's head-collar. Two men stand on each side of the animal and hold up the sling until the horse's legs leave the ground, and the two remaining soldiers stand at the head and tail to fasten the breast-strap and breeching, respectively.—Scottish American.

PROGRESS IN SIAM.

Thirty-five years ago there were no streets in Bangkok. All traffic was carried on by boats, and the numerous canals still compete with the street traffic. As late as ten years ago there were no more than nine miles of paved streets in the whole city. Today there are forty-seven miles, and many new streets are being opened up each year, on which the old iron and wooden bridges are being replaced by modern steel bridges. The king himself builds one steel bridge each year out of his private funds as a gift to the city, and this is opened to the public with some ceremony on his birthday.—Consul General Hamilton King.

Yorkshire is the county in England which has the greatest railway mileage. The next is Lancashire.

FOREVER MORTAL.

The "Funeral Oration of Pericles" is pretty nearly what was actually spoken, or else it is the substance of the speech written out in the historian's own words, says James Ford Rhodes in the Atlantic. Its intensity of feeling and the fitting of it so well into the situation indicate it to be a living contemporaneous document, and at the same time it has that universal application which we note in so many speeches of Shakespeare.

A few years after our civil war a lawyer in a city in the middle west, who had been selected to deliver the Decoration day oration, could write nothing but the commonplaces about those who had died for the union and for the freedom of a race which had been uttered many times before, and he asked for advice. "Take the 'Funeral Oration of Pericles' for a model," was the reply. "Use his own words where they will fit and dress up the rest to suit the day."

The orator was surprised to find how much of the oration could be used bodily, and how much with adaptation was germane to his subject.

LONDON'S BATHS.

It is no fault of the authorities of the metropolis if any considerable proportion of the people of London continue to merit the description of "the great unwashed." Facilities for ablution are many, and these are yearly being increased. At present there are 35 parishes in London where the baths and washhouses act has been adapted, and in most of these there are one or more of these establishments in full working order. In 1898 the number of baths and washers reached the respectable total of 5,000,000, and of these 4,403,109 were bathers who used the private or swimming baths, and the remaining 627,891 women using the washhouses. The number of hours paid for by the latter were 2,054,393, or an average of 3.3 hours per washer. Of the bathers using the private baths 18 per cent. were females; and, of those using the swimming baths, 10 per cent. In no instance is any establishment carried on so as to produce a surplus over expenditure, though in a few cases there is no actual charge on the rates. The total expenditure of the whole is £158,671, and the total revenue £75,311, so that the baths of London altogether cost the ratepayers an annual sum of £83,360.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

After five years of strenuous effort to establish the lyceum system in the southern states gratifying success has been attained. The larger and many of the smaller cities of the south now have their lyceums.

Combs! Combs!

Combs of every description, from the finest genuine Tortoise shell down to the less expensive ones. All of the latest designs and most beautiful patterns.

We have hundreds of beautiful toilet novelties in Sterling Silver and Ebony.

Pure Face Powders and Perfumes.

Kid Gloves cleaned 15c per pair.

New York Hair Bazaar

124 Calhoun St., Lau Block.

Globe

Pending arrangements being made for our future re-opening here, we will extend our HALF PRICE offer on any article in our store until further notice.

A. K. HURST & CO.

1860--The New York Store--1900

FOR FORTY YEARS

We have been the leading store of Fort Wayne. We are proud of the place we hold in the regard of the people. They have seen us grow, and know that our success is well deserved. The system of selling the best merchandise at the lowest possible price is the keynote of our business.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

The spur of reduced prices has been applied to everything in the cloak room. All our Cloaks, Suits, Jackets, Furs, Skirts, etc., must be sold. You will save money if you buy now for next winter's needs. No old styles; all new this season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Some hosiery is better than others. We have the reputation of selling the best, whether you want to pay a dime, or a dollar, you get the best to be had for the money.

Woman's seamless fast black hosiery, double heel and toe, special value, 10c a pair.

Woman's seamless fast black hose, high spliced heel and double sole, 12½c per pair.

Woman's full fashioned fast black hose, the wearable sort, extra weight, 15c per pair.

At 25c we show many kinds, all black, black and white, with white foot, split soles, all superb qualities for the price.

Extra quality durable hosiery for children of all ages at all prices.

TOILET ARTICLES.

We sell the best. You'll find here a full line of the best products of the leading makers. We have no room for goods without a reputation back of them.

Roger & Gallet's fine French perfumes, soaps and toilet waters.

Pinaud's imported perfumes in all the choice odors. America's leading perfumes are represented here, and we are glad to compare their products with the best.

Face powders, lotions, tooth powders, and other toilet articles in great variety, at lower prices than you are in the habit of paying.

STATIONERY.

The right styles, the latest shapes, the newest tints, the correct novelties in stationery, will be found at prices that are surprisingly small.

We have just received some choice boxes containing 24 sheets of paper and envelopes. We price them at from 10c to 35c each.

Our special pound paper, a great bargain, 23c per lb.

We are prepared to do engraving of all kinds, wedding, reception, visiting, and "at home" cards, and invitations executed in the best possible manner, at the lowest prices for good work.

BLANKETS.

If you fear temptation don't look at our blankets, there is a suggestion of snug nights in them, that will surely tempt you. Great big, soft wooly ones at a comforting price.

Full large size white blankets, $1.50 and $1.65.

The best $5.00 blankets in the city, white, red and gray.

All-wool, large size, red blankets, $3.50 and $4.00.

You'll have to pay more for blankets next season.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

For Sale or for Rent!

200x150 feet on West Main Street; large building, 35 rooms, with all modern improvements; well adapted for school or sanitarium purposes. For price or terms call on or address,

Lennart & Zorbaugh, Agts.,

81 Calhoun St. -:- *Home 'Phone 1310.*

$6.00.

30 DAYS.

Best teeth, perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed, only 50 sets will be made at this price, each plate numbered. If you need teeth you better see about them today at the

Boston Dental Parlors,

74 Calhoun Street.

DR. M'ALISTER, Manager.

A guarantee with my name means something.

HOMES IN GOOD LOCATION FOR MERCHANTS AND RAILROAD MEN.

I have a number of lots in Ewing Grove addition and will sell them on reasonable terms. houses built on partial payment plan.

LOUIS F. CURDES,

Rooms 3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

MONEY!

Can be saved to no better advantage than by placing it with the ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Corner Berry and Clinton Sts. Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest is paid on all classes of stock. No fees to investors. Money to Loan for any Purpose.

We're Busy.

Although this is the dullest season of the year in our line our tailors are working hard to fill our orders.

THOSE FINE WORSTED TROWSERINGS which we are now making for only

$6.00

is helping trade at our establishment wonderfully. You need a pair of pants—come in and look them over or see them displayed in our show window.

I. MAUTNER & CO

TAILORS

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Forecast for Indiana—Threatening tonight and Sunday, with probably rain or snow; warmer tonight; colder by Sunday night; high southerly winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

Ed F. Yarnelle was in Warsaw yesterday.

W. M. Gibbs, of Fredonia, Wyo., is in the city for a few days.

D. D. Williams is sick at his residence, 57 West Walnut street.

The Lakeside Social club gave a dance in Dittoe's hall on Friday evening.

Mrs. Fred C. Osgood, of Chicago, is the guest of her brother, M. T. Stokes, and family.

Mrs. George Crane entertained the members of the "Grandmother's club" at dinner on Friday.

Miss Dina Herdner, of Columbia City, is visiting with Fort Wayne friends for a few days.

Miss Gertrude Slessman and Lucius Grimsby, of Columbia City, were visiting in Fort Wayne Friday afternoon.

Miss Eva Burke entertained a party of her young friends on Friday afternoon in honor of her birthday anniversary.

The E. F. C. T. auxiliary will hold its regular monthly meeting February 6th in the Trahmen's hall, 140 Calhoun street.

Frank and William O'Connor, of Peru, and Dennis Gallivan, of Columbia City, spent Friday in Fort Wayne visiting friends.

A number of the friends of Mrs. J. E. Monning surprised her at her home on Friday evening in honor of her birthday anniversary.

A meeting of the ladies of the Home for Emergencies will be held Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and of the Relief union at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. W. O. Gross entertained about forty ladies at a thimble party on Friday afternoon. The rooms were prettily decorated with plants and flowers.

Mrs. Charles B. Fitch has issued invitations for Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 7, from 3 to 5 o'clock, in honor of Mrs. J. Knox Livingstone, of Jackson, Mich.

Dr. H. L. Stonecifer, dentist in the Lau building, will be at his office, on and after Monday, February 5, after an absence of two months on account of sickness and death of his wife.

The Epworth league of the Wayne street M. E. church will hold its regular business meeting Monday evening next in the church parlors. A literary evening and social session will follow.

In mentioning the death of William Stouder, who died on Thursday, The Sentinel omitted to mention that besides his brothers and sisters, Mr. Stouder leaves a wife and four daughters, the Misses Edna, Lilian, Wilma and Ritta.

Miss Mattie Miller has been removed to her home, 20 Marion street, after an illness of four weeks at Hope hospital, where she underwent a serious but successful operation. Dr. N. L. Deming and Dr. H. A. Duemling were the attending physicians.

Sam Wolf won the billiard game in the tournament last night, making 110 points to 96 by Wilmer Leonard. Wolf's high run was 12 and his average 2 1-15. Mr. Leonard's high run was 13 and his average 1 23-25. The game Monday evening will probably be between Professor Thomas and Fred Crall.

Attorney T. J. Logan will deliver the address of welcome at the meeting of the Soldiers, Sons and Citizens' Republican club Monday evening. The guests of honor will be Secretary of State Hunt, State Auditor Hart and State Chairman Hemley, of the republican central committee, and the meeting will be held at White bank hall.

STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES, FRESH RADISHES. ONIONS AND LETTUCE.

Fancy Florida Strawberries, 45c qut.

Florida Tomatoes, nice and ripe. 10c lb.

Grand Rapids Lettuce. 15c lb.

Extra Malaga Grapes, 20c lb.

Best Messina Lemons. 20c dozen.

California Oranges, 20c dozen.

Large Navel Oranges, 40c dozen.

Extra Select Oysters, 25c can.

Large Stewing Oysters, 20c can.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF T. B. H.

All members of Ben Hur court, No. 15, are requested to meet at their hall Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 p. m., to make arrangements for the funeral of our late brother, Wm. A. Conover. Members of sister courts are invited to meet with us.

WM. H. STEVENS, Chief.

W. H. McIntyre, of Auburn, is in the city.

E. H. Pottlitzer, of Lafayette, is in the city on a business trip.

Will G. Walker, of Lima, Ohio, is visiting friends in the city.

Mrs. L. A. Worch leaves next week for a brief visit in New York.

O. A. Van Kirk, of Lagrange, Ind., is in the city on a business trip.

Mrs. R. S. Robertson is visiting friends in Toledo for a few days.

E. L. Kiester, of Ligonier, Ind., transacted business in the city on Friday.

Frank Nirdlinger, of Philadelphia, is in the city for a brief visit with friends.

Mrs. J. B. Frye and daughter returned last evening from a visit with friends at Richmond.

R. S. Robertson, jr., arrived today from Paducah, Ky., for a week's visit with friends in the city.

Miss Clara Hull entertained the members of the High School Pedro club on Friday evening.

The members of the English club were entertained by Mrs. Joe Hanna today at progressive pedro.

Mrs. H. G. Waggoner, of No. 3 Walnut street, entertained a party of friends at cards Friday evening.

Sheriff A. E. Melching will leave for New York city on Sunday, where he will testify in an important suit.

The Lotus Group, non-sectarian Sunday school, will meet in Vordermark hall, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. George Belott entertained the members of the South Side Pedro club and their husbands on Friday Mrs. John Heller and Mrs. C. E. Read.

Every comrade of the Union Veteran legion is requested to be present at their meeting Monday evening to make arrangements for the Lawton memorial services.

H. L. Whitman, of Franklinville, N. Y., and M. H. Hogmier, of Bangor, Mich., are in the city. They are representatives of the Fleming Manufacturing company.

The Christian Endeavor society of Westminster Presbyterian church meets at 6:30 tomorrow evening. The subject will be: "Things That Endure." Sunday is the nineteenth anniversary of the founding of the Christian Endeavor society.

The state organizer for the Journeymen Tailors' International union, will come here Monday from Muncie. Monday evening he will meet the journeymen of this city at 41 West Main street. A good attendance of the tailors of the city is desired on that occasion.

ATTENTION!

MEMBERS OF HARMONY NO. 19. I. O. O. F.

NOTICE!

There will be a special meeting in our hall at 3 p. m. Sunday, Feb. 4th. All members urgently requested to be present.

C. E. ALTEKRUSE, N. G.
L. A. CRAWL, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal security at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod tf 5 Bass Block.

ATTENTION!

Sion S. Bass Post, G. A. R.

All members will assemble at Post hall on Tuesday, Feb. 6th, at 8 a. m., to attend the ceremonies of our late comrade, Henry W. Lawton. Anthony Wayne post and the Union Veteran legion and all ex-soldiers are cordially invited to unite with us on this occasion.

A. W. PIERCE, Commander.
JOHN A. SOLIDAY, Adjutant.

SPECIAL SALE UNTIL MONDAY.

Another lot of Chocolates and Buttercups.

These goods are pure and fresh. Sell regularly at 30c per lb. Until Monday morning they will go at 19½c lb. Put up in pound boxes and are fully guaranteed.

A. C. AURENTZ.
2-2t 18 W. Berry St.

LADIES.

We have on hand a choice line of goods for skirts that we will sell and make at reduced prices for 30 days. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry St. 27-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7. Bass Block. 2-tf

The Citizens' Trust Co. pays 3 per cent. on deposits of any amount. $400,000 security for depositor. Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts. 16tf

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!

Since the PERFECTED OXYGENOR KING has come before the people, thousands of supposed hopeless cases of suffering humanity have been restored to perfect health by the aid of this truly marvelous instrument.

Death Dealing! Pain Racking!

Lagripe, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and all the harrasing, enervating and exhausting effects, mentally and physically, of these appaling diseases are completely mastered and cured by this mighty king. Try it.

You will be of more use to yourself, to your family and your business.

You will experience a degree of strength and mental vigor never before known.

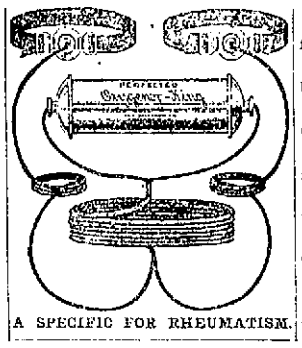
You will be relieved of your aches and pains.

You will tell the good news to others.

You will not have the blues.

You take no medicine.

You take no chances.



A SPECIFIC FOR RHEUMATISM.

It cures the afflicted when all else fails.

It restores lost functions and builds up tissue.

It restores and cures mental nervous exhaustion.

It restores physical vigor and renews the circulation.

It strengthens all weak parts of the body.

It is the greatest boon to mankind ever discovered.

It is undeniably and emphatically the greatest curative agent of the age.

LADIES' MAKE A NOTE OF THIS.

The "Oxygenor Home Treatment" is the most soothing unerringly certain and perfect cure for the complicated affliction of women that the world has ever known. You do not need to answer a lot of printed questions; all you need is an Oxygenor and a book of private instructions. You are then complete master of the situation. Pain and disease will vanish and you will experience a degree of health and bouyancy never before experienced.

CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM and INDIGESTION

Is the cause of untold suffering and affliction. The following diseases are often due to these causes: Headache, Dizziness, Billiousness, Torpid Liver, Kidney and Bladder Disease, Sallow Skin, Bad Complexion, Nervousness, Mental Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Female Weakness, Low Vitality, Malaria Fever, etc.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING CURES:

Austin Granville, editor Push, Chicago, insomnia; Judge C. A. Blackburn, Cincinnati, diabetes; William Yost, rheumatism; Levi A. Des Rocher, locomotor ataxia; Mrs. Upham, Elder Le Hauks, typhoid fever and Bright's disease; L. A. McDonald, fever; Thomas Wildman, liquor habit; Mrs. J. H. Miller, dropsy; E. C. Clarkson, kidney disease, piles and nervousness; F. C. Willis, constipation; Jerome Orr, heart disease; Rev. A. R. Jones, general debility.

There are prominent people here in Fort Wayne who are using this treatment and can tell you all about it.

MEN—If you are overworked, mentally; if you are run down generally; if you are debilitated, billious, etc., you need an Oxygenor. It will restore you to perfect health.

SPECIAL OFFER—Responsible people can obtain an Oxygenor on trial. It will last a life time.

FREE—Write us or send for book of information and the Oxygenor Gazette, a complete treatise on health and Hygiene. If you can not visit the office write a card. Office open 9 to 12 m., 1 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. Rooms 3 and 4 Schmitz block.

FORT WAYNE OXYGENOR CO., Charles Wesley Bussard,

MANAGER FOR N. E. INDIANA.

We have come among you to stay. We are desirous of making your acquaintance. Call on us. We can do you some good. If your friends are afflicted tell them of our wonderful cure.

THE GAS AND CHIMNEY QUESTION.

This winter has demonstrated that the gas is too uncertain a fuel to be depended upon for heating purposes. With the exception of cooking stoves, many fires will be cut down and other fuels substituted. It will be imperative that the chimneys be overhauled before such change is made, as all chimneys using gas for one year or more are unsafe for any other kind of fuel. It will be very expensive to rebuild or reline the present chimneys. This need not be done if you will apply to Thomas P. Cordrey, No. 14 Arcade building, for his new internal asbestos flue for chimneys. This flue, for which he has applied for a patent through his attorney, H. C. Hartman, thoroughly protects the chimney, is indestructible and can easily be put in any existing chimney, as it can be lowered from the top. The expense will be very much less than to reline or rebuild the chimney, probably not over half. This is another instance where the inventive spirit has developed with the new necessities therefor. Mr. Cordrey expects, during the month of February, to be able to promptly fill all orders in this city.

WILL GIVE ENTERTAINMENT.

Deborah lodge No. 110, D. of R., will give an entertainment at Harmony hall next Monday evening. The following program has been arranged:

Music ..... Orchestra
Recitation ..... Marian Purcell
Piano solo ..... W. Kilien
Farce—"Two Ghosts in White" ....
German wooden shoe song and dance .....
Julia Minskey, Marian Purcell, Jennie Goldstein, Rosie Watchell.
Tableau—"Three Fates" .....
Cake walk .....
Julia Minskey and Marian Purcell.
Tableau—"Dancing Nymphs" .....

A good orchestra will render selections throughout the evening.

CHILD BADLY BURNED.

Raymond, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Burt Galloway, of 90 East Lewis street, was badly burned Friday by contact with a gas stove. His left side and arm were shockingly blistered. The little patient is under the care of Dr. Morgan.

Miss May Scott, of Crestline, Ohio, who has been the guest of Mrs. G. A. Scott, of Baker street, has returned to her home.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

The number of languages and dialects spoken in the world amounts to 3,064.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

Practice Limited to

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat

Office Hours:—8:30 to 12 m. and from 2 to 4 p. m. 36 W. Wayne St. Telephone, 252.

THE WELLINGTON CAFE.

Will from now on serve meals a la carte, as well as regular meals. Below the following bill of fare will be served daily:

VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes	5c	Corn	5c
Peas	5c	Succatash	5c
String beans	5c	Turnips	5c
Potatoes	5c	All vegetables	5c

Coffee ..... 5c a cup
Tea ..... 5c a cup
Hot Soup ..... 5c a bowl
Hot Roast Beef ..... 10c a cut
Hot Roast Pork ..... 10c a cut
Hot Roast Veal ..... 10c a cut
All meats served at mealtime..10c
Bread and Butter 5c
Pie, large cut 5c
Rolls 5c
Doughnuts 5c

Served at the Counter or Table between 11:30 to 1:30.

F. E. PURCELL & CO., Props.

WANT A SYRINGE?

Of course. Every well regulated household wants one. But there are syringes and syringes—those that don't work and those that do. If you want the first, we haven't them; if you want the last, the kind that work and work well, always work, we have them.

RUBBER GOODS.

We make a special feature and have constantly on hand a full, good and carefully selected line of hot water bottles, atomizers, etc., which we sell at lowest market prices.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM, Pharmacists, 88 Calhoun St.

New Establishment in Ft. Wayne.

The Philadelphia Tailoring Co. has opened up a place of business in the city and will be ready to do your cleaning and pressing satisfactorily and promptly.

Suit cleaned and pressed, 50c.

Pants pressed, 15c.

Suits made to order a specialty.

Goods called for and delivered.

Come and give us a trial. Home Phone 764 Main.

PHILADELPHIA TAILORING CO., 253 South Calhoun Street.

Repairing neatly done.



"Cold Wave —Stoves."

Economy in fuel means the saving of a good many dollars in not a very long time, either.

Our HOT BLAST AIR TIGHT FLORENCE is the best economizer we know anything about. It not only saves on the fuel bills, but will produce more heat from the amount of fuel consumed than any other stove on the market. It burns hard and soft coal, lignite, coke and wood, and will yield splendid results even from the use of slack—the cheapest fuel known—and this is something no other stove will do. There'll be a hot time in your parlor if you buy one of our FLORENCE HEATERS.

Loren H. Johnson, "The Oil King," 29 Baker street, gets the beautiful $50.00 Stewart steel range.

Seavey's

UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE, 19 and 21 W. Main Street.

TELL IT AND YOU'LL SELL IT.
TRY IT AND YOU'LL BUY IT.

A Sentinel Want Ad Gets Buyers for Sellers and Sellers for Buyers.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU WANT TO KNOW

What is Going on in the World, and the Best Way to Find Out is to Read the Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WIDOWS OF GOVERNORS.

SEVERAL ARE LIVING, BUT NO FORMER GOVERNOR OF INDIANA IS ALIVE.

[Indianapolis Press.]

It is a singular fact that, while Indiana has not one ex-governor living, the widows of ex-governors now living date back to the widow of David Wallace, who was governor from 1837 to 1840, and with but few exceptions, the widows of those that have served as governors since 1860 are still living. Direct descendants of governors from the time of Arthur St. Clair, the first territorial governor, from 1787 to 1800, are still living in the state, and nearly every governor's family is represented in Indianapolis. There has been an extraordinary large number of intermarriages in Indiana gubernatorial families, as well as instances of more than one member of the same family being elected to the office.

Mrs. Zerelda Wallace is the widow now living of a governor that served the state in early days. She spends much of her time here, particularly in the winter, and makes her residence here at the Blacherne. Her son is David Wallace, a resident of this city. Gen. Lew Wallace is a son of Governor Wallace by his first wife. From the time of Governor Wallace to that of Governor Lane, who served two days in 1861, when he became a senator of the United States, no widow is living. Mrs. Lane is still living at Crawfordsville. There is a relationship between the Lane and Wallace families, as Governor Lane and General Wallace married sisters. The widow of Oliver P. Morton, who filled Governor Lane's unexpired term, from 1861 to 1865, and then was elected and served from 1865 to 1867, is still living in this city. Mrs. Morton is now provided for by a pension granted her by the state last winter.

Following Governor Morton was Governor Baker, who filled Governor Morton's unexpired term from 1867 to 1869, and was then elected to serve from 1869 to 1873. Mrs. Baker is now living in this city. At the time of her marriage she was Miss Charlotte F. Chute, of Evansville. Following Governor Baker was Thomas A. Hendricks, and his widow still lives on Capitol avenue, opposite the state house. Mrs. Hendricks' maiden name was Miss Eliza Morgan. After Governor Hendricks came Gov. James D. Williams, better known as "Blue Jeans" Williams. His widow recently died. Mrs. Gray, the widow of Gov. Isaac P. Gray, who was acting governor from 1880 to 1881, and later served a full term from 1885 to 1889, is still living and spends much of her time here, although her old home was in Union City. Governor Porter and Governor Hovey were both widowers when they were elected, but the widow of Governor Chase, who filled Governor Hovey's term, is still living in Wabash. Mrs. Matthews, widow of Gov. Claude Matthews, is now living with her family at Clinton. There is a connection between the families of Governor Whitcomb and Governor Matthews, as Mrs. Matthews was the only child of Governor Whitcomb, who served from 1843 to 1848.

Lineal descendants date back to the first territorial governor, Arthur St. Clair. Governor St. Clair had no sons, but his grandchildren are still living in this city. Their family name is Vance. Governor St. Clair served from 1787 to 1800, and in the brief interval between the expiration of his term and that of William Henry Harrison, John Gibson, secretary of the territory, acted as governor. William Henry Harrison's grandson, ex-President Benjamin Harrison, represents the family among Indianapolis citizens today. William Hendricks, governor from 1822 to 1825, was the second state governor elected, although the third to fill the office, as Governor Boone succeeded Governor Jennings, who had been elected to congress and resigned the governorship on that account.

Paul Hendricks, who lives on Lockerbie street, is a grandson of Gov. William Hendricks. James B. Ray filled the unexpired portion of Governor Hendricks' term, when he was elected to the United States senate, and was then elected governor, so that he served from 1825 to 1831. He is represented in the city today by a son (John W. Ray, a printer), the children of the late Judge John A. Holman, who was his grandson. Noah Noble, governor from 1831 to 1837, is represented by the family of the late Capt. Winston P. Noble, his son, and Dorman N. Davidson, Mrs. George F. Miller and Mrs. Lavalette Dickey, his grandchildren, and their families. Governor Wallace followed him and served until 1840.

Then comes a break of nine years to Gov. Joseph A. Wright, who served until 1857. John C. Wright, well known here, is a son of Governor Wright. Governor Wright's successor was Gov. Ashbel P. Willard. While no direct descendants are living here, his son, James H. Willard, of Bedford, has served so many terms in the legislature and has been here so frequently that he is almost as well known to Indianapolis people as a resident of this city. Governor Willard died during his term of office, and Lieutenant Governor Hammond filled out the term. His wife lived here for many years after her husband's death.

Governors Lane, Morton and Baker followed in the order named and then came Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks. He was a nephew of Gov. William Hendricks, so that the family is strongly represented here now. Governor Williams' son remained in Knox county, and is now serving as county auditor. Governor Gray is also represented here by a son, Pierre Gray. Governor Porter's two sons live here, George and Edward, and his daughter, Mrs. A. L. Mason. Gov. Hovey's children live in Mt. Vernon. His daughter is the wife of Major Menzies, and his son is now a justice of the peace at Mt. Vernon.

The tendency of the families to which the early governors belonged to hold all the offices was well illustrated by the Noble family. While Noah Noble was serving Indiana as governor, his brother, James Noble, was United States senator from Indiana. A son of James Noble, William Noble, is now living here. James Noble was in the senate from 1816 to 1831. Of the four territorial governors of Indiana, direct descendants of two are living here, and of the twenty-two governors of Indiana that preceded Governor Mount, all but eight are represented by their widows or by direct descendants who live in this city.

But Indianapolis is not alone represented by the families of those candidates were successful. Governor Wallace defeated the father of Nicholas McCarty, and when Governor Lane was elected, his opponent was Joseph E. McDonald, whose widow now lives here. Governor Baker defeated Thomas A. Hendricks the second time that he was a candidate, and they were law partners. The firm was unusually successful in securing state offices, as the third member of the firm was ex-Attorney General Hord. Two thus served as governor and the third of attorney general. Mr. Hendricks succeeded his law partner, and in that race he defeated Thomas Browne, of Winchester.

In the next campaign the city was again represented, as Governor Williams defeated Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis. The next governor to be elected was Albert G. Porter, of this city, and the candidate against him was Isaac P. Gray, who succeeded to the office after Governor Williams' death. In the next campaign Mr. Gray was successful against William H. Calkins, an Indianapolis man. He was the last one nominated from this city, as Governor Hovey was from Mt. Vernon and his opponent was Col. C. C. Matson, of Greencastle. Governor Matthews defeated Governor Chase, and both were from other counties. Governor Mount is of Montgomery county, and his opponent was B. F. Shively, of South Bend.

A DAY WITH THE POPE.

A personal attendant of the Pope gives the following interesting details regarding His Holiness during the summer vacations: The Holy Father rises shortly after 6 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock he says mass in his private chapel. He generally leaves his apartments in the Vatican at 8 o'clock, and is carried down to the gardens in a sedan chair. There he enters his carriage, accompanied by the prelate in waiting, who sits in front of him reading extracts from the daily papers. Two mounted officers of the Noble Guard escort His Holiness. The carriage drives slowly through the shady, interminable alleys of the extensive grounds of the apostolic palace. The Pope sometimes gets out and walks, leaning heavily on a gold-mounted staff presented to him by the queen of Spain, and he chats good-humoredly with the laborers of his favorite vineyard, which he never fails to inspect. As the day advances and the heat increases he drives to the cottage known as the Palazzina di Leone, beautifully situated in a quiet nook of the gardens, amid trees and splashing fountains. He attends there to such business with his cardinals and prelates as does not admit of delay, and on rare occasions he grants an audience to some privileged outsider. At 2 o'clock he dines, generally on a plate of broth, a steak and vegetables and a glass of burgundy, and then he enjoys a nap in his chair for about an hour. From 3 o'clock till sunset he writes or reads or walks about, and at dusk he drives back to the Vatican palace, where, after a brief interview with the cardinal secretary of state, and sometimes with one of his nephews, he retires to prayer and to rest.—Rome Letter to Chicago Record.

The art of paper making has reached the point where it is possible to cut down a growing tree and convert it into paper suitable for printing purposes within twenty-four hours.

A CAREER FOR THE BOY

Among the questions which most closely touch the heart life of the home, which are most earnestly and tenderly discussed by the fire on the hearth, none takes precedence of that very important one—which profession shall my boy choose? writes Margaret E. Sangster in Collier's Weekly. The boy is in college—at Yale, or Harvard, or Princeton, or he is in a western university, or it may be that he is doing post-graduate work across the ocean, in Oxford or Berlin. Wherever he may be enrolled as a student, however to himself and his comrades he seems a man, to the anxious parents who are trying to forecast his future he is still their laddie, the object of their dearest solicitude, and, secretly or openly, the possession in which they take most pride. He and they are confronted with no slight difficulty when the question is to be decided, balancing sometimes on the slender edge of a hair, is whether the son of the house shall enter business, or study for some liberal avocation; for the law or medicine, or journalism. If the boy has already chosen for himself, if he has a decided preference for the ministry of religion, or if his career, imperatively beckoning, has secured its initiative for army or navy at one of the great schools, West Point or Annapolis, the thing is practically arranged as to the present. What is to come hereafter will depend largely on the stuff in the boy, and, in a lesser degree, on the opportunities he may meet after his preliminary training is over.

The majority of cases are not so easily and agreeably adjusted. Parents see, or think they see, that their sons have special fitness along certain lines; the boys themselves are pulled another way. Young men, brought up in plain homes, with limited means, find beside them, shoulder to shoulder in their college life, other young men, equally gifted, equally ambitious, equally clean of life and pure of aim, who have what appears to the poorer ones a tremendous advantage—plenty of money. That it is not necessarily the advantage it seems does not often occur to the often impecunious and always cramped and inconvenienced student, who feels day by day the clog of an easily emptied pocketbook. His strong desire is to plunge at once in medias res, in the business world, to make money, and to make it rapidly. Aghast at the years of study required in the medical or the law school, the lad declares against what he regards as the folly of delay, and disappoints the hopes of the father and mother who have always meant for him a learned profession. He may be right; they may be wrong. Who can predict? Only time can solve the question.

A boy is meant by nature for a scientific student, or for an artist. His father, successful, shrewd, clever, has no patience with the thoughtful investigator, no consideration for the dreamer of dreams. Here is the golden chance the boy opposite would covet and appreciate; it is lost on the poet, on the student, on the man cut out for books and quiet, and a cloistered existence. Again, there is friction in the home, and puzzled faces frown round the glowing hearth.

A counsel of prudence in these very common crises is, wait. Do not force events. Leave something to Divine Providence. Trust the boy whom you have brought up, and guide, never seek to drive, him, at that parting of the ways which most of all is his personal and vital concern.

An English paper has been offering prizes for the best guess as to the date on which the British flag will be hoisted at Pretoria.

SHOT BY THEIR OWN MEN

Army Officers Sometimes Meet Death That Is Far From Glorious.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The recent rumors to the effect that Major Logan was killed in the Philippines by a bullet from the rifle of one of his own men recalls cases of this kind which actually did happen. It seems a very unlikely thing that in the heat of a hard-fought conflict the origin of a man's death can be determined—that is to say, whether he died by the hands of one of his comrades or by those of the enemy; consequently men with a grievance against their officers have often made use of such opportunities to wipe off old scores and have gone undiscovered.

A notable instance of this occurred just before the battle of Woerth in the Franco-Prussian war. A certain officer of considerable repute had got himself generally disliked by his perseverence in bullying those under him. A few days before this, the first great battle of the war, when the French were nearing the border in their hopeless endeavor to reach Berlin, a rumor ran through the camp late at night that the Prussians were advancing and would shortly be up. Instantly pandemonium reigned and scouting parties were sent out in all directions. One of these was under the officer in question, and when some way from camp was fired upon, the bullet bringing him down.

The Frenchmen, thinking they had got into an ambush, retired, firing at an invisible foe as they did so, but as no counter shots were received they grew courageous again and, after being re-enforced, advanced to the fatal spot. The body of the officer was found, but not so that of his assailant, who had evidently escaped unscathed.

On returning to the camp it was found that no trace of the enemy had been discovered; in fact, at that time the Prussians were far away from the spot on the other side of the Wnerth. Accordingly a postmortem examination was held on the officer's body and a French service bullet extracted therefrom, but the murderer was never detected, although he was doubtless in the camp and had slipped out unawares to commit the crime.

But this is only one of the many tragedies which took place during the war, and it is said that at least 2 per cent. of the French officers killed fell by hands of their own men, and a little over half that number in the Prussian army. In the former instance the crimes were due for the most part to the national failing of never forgetting a grievance and in the latter to the rigidity of discipline which sometimes amounts to bullying.

Even Marshal Bazaine was nearly murdered before he capitulated at Metz. He was by no means a popular man and on this account always stood in dread of the assassin and his fears were not lessened when a plot was discovered to put poison in his food, the scheme being hatched by his own men. The offenders, or some of them, were promptly tried and shot before many hours were over.

A rather sad case is recorded in connection with the Italian disaster at Adowa of a few years ago. During the melee a man was seen to shoot in the direction of his captain, who at the same time fell mortally wounded. When the battle was over the man was charged with the crime and, after a scant trial, shot by his comrades, despite his protests of innocence, one of the chief reasons for his condemnation being that he was known to have a grievance against the officer. Nevertheless, the affair was soon forgotten till some nine months afterward, when a soldier came forward from the same regiment, self-charged with the crime.

He related the facts in detail, giving his motive as petty tyranny on the part of the officer some years previously when he, the murderer, was a recruit, and stated that he would never have given himself up had not another man died in his stead. Needless to say, this did not excuse him, and he perished in the prison yard at Naples.

Not many months ago three Spanish soldiers were executed at Madrid for the alleged murder of an officer during the hostilities in Cuba, although the evidence against them was very meager. Sufficient was it that subsequent to the battle of San Juan the officer was found dead some way from the battlefield with a Mauser bullet in his brain and the three men referred to were seen in the vicinity at about the time the affair must have taken place. Of course they may have been justly condemned, as tragedies of this nature were especially frequent in the Spanish army throughout the war, but at the same time the authorities failed to take into account that there were many so-called "loyal" Cubans attached to the Spanish forces and also present at San Juan, who had been given Mauser rifles and ammunition by their oppressors, but whose dislike to Spanish officers was proverbial.

Although such crimes are more common in the continental armies than in our own, we must not imagine that similar cases have never taken place in which Tommy Atkins has participated. In the Zulu war, just prior to the battle of Ulundi, a young lieutenant in one of the line regiments was found shot some way from the camp and after the campaign a soldier on his death bed at Devonport confessed to having been his murderer.

Similarly, too, during the hostilities in the Soudan in 1885, an officer of some repute was found to have been mysteriously killed by an English bullet, but the affair was hushed up and put down as the work of the dervishes.

THOUGHTS OF RUSKIN

Whenever money is the principal object of life with either man or nation it is both got ill and spent ill, and does harm both in the getting and spending, but when it is not the principal object it and all other things will be well got and well spent.

Twenty people can gain money for one who can use it, and the vital question for individual and for nation is never "how much do they make?" but "to what purpose do they spend?"

Practice patience—I can tell you that requires nearly as much practicing as music; and we are continually losing our lessons when the master comes.

We are not sent into the world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts.

No more dangerous snare is set by the fiends for human frailty than the belief that our own enemies are also the enemies of God.

What we like determines what we are, and to teach taste is inevitably to form character.

The worst romance is not so corrupting as false history, false philosophy or false political essays.

No man is worth reading to form your style who does not mean what he says, nor was any great style ever invented but by some man who meant what he said.

Do not talk but of what you know, do not think but of what you have materials to think justly upon, and do not look for things only that you like when there are others to be seen.

Remember that nothing is ever done beautifully which is done in rivalship, nor nobly which is done in pride.

In science you must not talk before you know. In art you must not talk before you do. In literature you must not talk before you—think.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

Two years ago the difficulties of reaching the Klondike were thought to be of such a nature as to preclude the probability or even possibility of Dawson ever becoming a place of permanent habitation. The trails of the Chilkoot and White passes were exploited in magazine and journal from one end of the continent almost to the other, and the wrecks of humanity, and particularly of the thousands of beasts that lay scattered along the trail—the tribute of the Sahara turned to shame—were appealed to as grim testimony of the almost insuperable barrier which separated man from the object of his search.

Today and since July 6 of the past year (1899) a steam railway traverses the full forty-two miles of the White pass trail, and the traveler enjoys the beauties of the subartic landscape in much the way that he enjoys the trip through the Allegheny mountains in the east, or of the prairies in the west. Deposited at Bennett, on Lake Bennett, at virtually the head of navigation of the mighty Youkon river (otherwise known as the Lewes), he engages passage on one of several commodius steamers heading down stream or northward, and with one change—at the Miles canon and White Horse rapids, where there is a five-mile portage—reaches Dawson after a voyage, delightful in its change of novelty and experience, of from four to six days.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Both in British Columbia and in Washington the more important positions in the salmon canneries are filled by whites, while the Chinese furnish nearly all the labor, being rapid and expert workers and content with moderate wages.

SEEKING ELIXIR OF LIFE.

RESEARCHES OF DR. ELI METSCHNIKOFF, OF BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, PASTEUR INSTITUTE, PARIS.

"The prospects are great and wonderful. But all we know so far is the plan of research and the method to be followed. The hour is not yet come when the fair American may ask her physician to order for her from our institute a bottle of the elixir of eternal youth."

There is no human being who sincerely longs for death; and yet, even as the satiety is felt after love or food have been sufficiently enjoyed, man at the approach of death should feel the natural desire to rest, to sleep the last sleep from which there is no awakening.

The reason that this is not so is because we end too soon. Indeed, we grow old and die sooner than nature intended.

At the Pasteur institute we search for and are about to discover by what process our principal organs undergo that involution, that atrophy which causes us to grow old and decrepit.

My researches have hardly passed the embryonic period. They have as yet merely a theoretical interest, and it would be imprudent to make hasty assertions. Nevertheless, certain newspapers published the other day long articles concerning my experiments, in which they promised credulous mankind an infinite prolongation of life and never ending youth. How many hopes did not such claims arouse, hopes which are, perhaps, still far from being realized!

In order to correct the erroneous impressions produced by these reports I shall endeavor, in dealing with this very complex question, to simplify it as much as possible, and then tell the readers of your esteemed paper how much may fairly be expected from the researches for which, so far, the mere basis has been established.

* * *

How do we grow old is the first question we have to ask ourselves.

We do not grow old, as we have seen, from simple fatigue and legitimate exhaustion of our vital forces, but because of atrophy, retrogression, senile involution.

Our principal organs, such as the brain, the liver, the kidneys, are made up of two kinds of tissue. The one, called the "conjunctive tissue," serves as a woof, or framework. The other, "the noble element," consists of cells which are characteristic of the particular organ and perform its functions. Now, the essential cause of old age is the decay of these noble elements and their replacement by an excessive increase of the conjunctive tissue. Under the influence of this process the organ indurates, dries up and as a consequence performs its functions only partially and badly.

This phenomenon, however, could never take place if the cells properly so called, viz.: the noble elements, had not previously become decayed and reduced to a condition of vital inferiority.

Let us, that we may better understand the problems involved in this question, give a moment's attention to the structure of the human body.

Like every living organism, the human body consists of a federation of living cells, each of which has its individual existence, but all working for the common good. This "cellular state" is subject to the same laws as obtain in all human societies. We find there the division of labor as well as associations for the performance of certain work, a caste system, peace and war, organization for the defense against the external foe, the predomination of the strong and the eliminance of the weak. The "cellular state," like the national state, has also a well-organized army, made up of the white corpuscles of the blood. Their task consists in defending the territory against invasion of the microbes, the arch-enemies of every living organism. But, as frequently happens even in the most civilized countries, this army often misuses its power by turning it against the very elements which it is in duty bound to protect. By suppressing mercilessly every weakened cell, and not giving it a chance to reform and thus become again a useful member of the federation, it hastens the general decay of the body, i. e., produces what we call old age.

In other words, these white corpuscles play a double part. They devour the microbes whose invasion threatens the organism, but they also devour with the merciless cruelty exercised by the strong against the weak every cell of the organism itself that is not capable of offering them resistance.

Among these voracious corpuscles two kinds are distinguished: The "microphagists," provided with several cellular nuclei, which are satisfied with the performance of their mission of fighting the invading microbes, and the "macrophagists," with but one nucleus, which are the chief destroyers of our own organs. It is these latter which, when our brain declines, or our kidney indurates, or our liver atrophies, devour the noble cells, and in their place form dangerous partitions of the conjunctive tissue to which I just referred.

Should it not be possible—I mean, of course, in a physiological sense—to educate, reform these white corpuscles, to teach them not to hasten the decay of the organs, not to destroy their cells when the latter become weakened and incapacitated to contribute their share of activity to the general function of the organism? What would happen if we succeeded in teaching them to renounce their cruelty, and to cease furrowing premature wrinkles on the cheeks and faculties of man and woman? Theoretically this can be done, and practically it seems not unattainable.

The first thought that occurred to me was to find a serum for the destruction of these macrophagists, so as to prevent them from feeding on our tissue. This serum I found after a few months of research. Unfortunately, however, this serum, while it destroyed the macrophagists, at the same time also destroyed the microphagists, the dangerous protorian together with the useful defender of the country. So I had to give it up.

I then attacked the other side of the problem by trying to intervene in favor of our noble tissues. During youth and adolescence these noble tissues contain a substance, a force of their own, capable of resisting the destructive white corpuscles. To find a serum capable of preventing their decay and of restoring all their original powers of resistance would be tantamount to the discovery of a means of preventing the atrophy of the organs and of premature old age.

This is the point at which I, with my collaborators of the Pasteur Institute, have now arrived. We are in search of substances which, injected in definite doses, may prove stimulating, vivifying, the one to the cerebral cell, another to the cell of the kidney, or of the liver, etc.

From the day when these new serums are found—and they will be found—man will no longer die of diseases of the liver, diseases of the kidneys, softening of the brain, or of other atrophies which are still characteristic of senility. The same will also be true with regard to certain tumors, cancers and other evils which mankind is heir to.

You see, then, that the prospects are great and wonderful. But once more, let me repeat, all we know so far is the plan of research and the method to be followed. The hour, therefore, is not yet come when the fair American may ask her physician to order for her from our institute a bottle of the elixir of eternal youth.

If we could re-establish the equilibrium among the cellular elements we would arrest, or at least retard, senile atrophy. Old age would then be more bearable, and death, when it came, would not be unwelcome.

The lack of harmony in nature is the source of endless evils. Man, encouraged by the fact that human art has already surpassed nature in the harmony of sounds, will try by the aid of science to establish that harmony of the bodily functions which nature has failed to grant him.

Eli Metschnikoff.

Paris, January, 1900.

TO ADOPT WIRELESS SYSTEM.

The navy department is making arrangements to establish a school of instruction, at which officers and enlisted men shall be taught the method of operating the system of wireless telegraphy. Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, chief of the naval bureau of equipment, who has charge of all matters relating to signaling, would prefer that the service adopt the Marconi system, which was successfully tried by the North Atlantic squadron in November last, but this action cannot be taken without an appropriation from congress.—New York Herald.

Coal mining is developing rapidly in Canada. In Nova Scotia both the areas worked and the number of mines show a great increase. The coal areas of Canada are estimated at 97,200 square miles, not including areas known but as yet undeveloped in the far north.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational Church—Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermons, "The Gospel of Service, with Illustrations from the Life of John Ruskin," and "How Is Christ the Savior of Men?" Sunday school at 9:30 a. m and Christian Endeavor at 6:30 , m.; gospel hymns at evening service. Rev. J. S. Ainslie, minister.

Prayer and conference meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL.

Preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subjects, "Christ and the Human Soul," and "The Significance of Life." Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor, 3:00 p. m.; the Senior Christian Endeavor will unite with the Plymouth society in observing "Endeavor Day" at 6:30 p. m.

Mid-week prayer service Wednesday evening at 7:30; topic, "The Open Door of Opportunity." The pastor will lead this meeting. Rev. D. T. Williams, minister.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m.

The rites of baptism will be performed Sunday morning after the sermon.

We will also open the doors of the church Sunday morning for the reception of members. Ladies' Aid society will meet next Thursday at 7:30 p. m. to hold their monthly business meeting. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

FREE METHODIST.

The revival services still continue with unabated interest at the East Creighton avenue Free Methodist church. There are seekers at almost every service, while the congregations are large. The meetings will continue over the coming week if the interest still warrants.

The Sabbath services are as follows: Preaching at 10:30 by the pastor, Rev. F. Wilbur Botts; class meeting at 9:30; Sabbath school at 3:00; Bible class taught by pastor; prayer and song service at 6:30, and preaching at 7:30.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The revival meetings of Calvary U. B. church have been very interesting and productive of much good. Announcement will be made Sunday as to whether they will be continued longer or not. Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor.

Y. W. C. A.

Dr. Moffat, of the First Presbyterian church, will conduct the service at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. There will be special music.

Tuesday evening at 7:30, in the Y. W. C. A. gymnasium, the boys' class, under the direction of Miss Helen Biddle, will give an exhibition.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services 10:30 a. m. in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Soul." Golden Text, "O, Give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good."

Christian Science services at Kimball hall, 107-109 Calhoun street, at 10:30 Sunday.

EPISCOPAL.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Litany, sermon and holy communion, 10:45 a. m.; evening service and sermon, 7:30 p. m. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, pastor.

R. R. Y. M. C. A.

Rev. D. T. Williams will address a general meeting at 3 p. m. The usual Bible study at 4 p. m., conducted by the general secretary.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bulletin of the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning February 4, 1900: Lord's day school, 9:30 a. m. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics: Morning, "The Development of Christian Character;" evening, "Asking for the Old Paths." Junior C. E., 2:30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m., topic, "Things That Endure." Mid-week services: Prayer meeting 7:30 on Wednesday evening. Topic, "The Gospel for All Ages." Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock the Ladies' Aid society will meet at the home of Sister Klinger, 16 Guthrie street. Rev. Zach A. Harris, minister.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ—On Sunday, owing to the absence of Rev. P. J. Rice, Rev. E. W. Allen, of Chicago, will fill the pulpit both morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:45. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15. Evening service at 7:30.

REFORMED.

St John's Reformed Church, Rev. John H. Bosch, pastor—Sunday school, 9 a. m. Morning service, 10:15. Meeting of Ladies' society, 2:30 p.m. Meeting of young people, 7 p. m. Evening service, 7:30. Wednesday evening meeting of Sunday school teachers. Thursday afternoon social gathering of the Ladies' society.

Salem Reformed Church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Morning service at 10:30. Evening service at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. Young people's meeting on next Wednesday evening. Rev. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed Church, A. K. Zartman, pastor—Services tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The pastor is arranging for a series of revival services in the near future. His subject tomorrow morning will be, "A Great Revival and How It Was Brought About." Evening subject, "Conversion, What is It, and Bible Instances of Love Conversion." Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Catechetical class at 9 a. m. Young people's meeting, 6:45 p. m.

Heidelberg Reformed Church—Mr. E. A. K. Hackett will occupy the pulpit at 10:30. Sunday school, 9:30. No evening service. Mid-week services every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

A. M. E. Church, Corner East Wayne and Frances Streets—Quarterly meeting. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Sacrament at 3 p. m. Christian Endeavor at 7 p. m. Love feast Monday evening. Quarterly conference Tuesday evening. Rev. C. E. Bell, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is assisting Rev. W. M. Simpson, pastor.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Tabernacle, L. L. Henson, pastor—The pastor will preach morning and evening. The Lord's supper will be administered after the morning service and baptism at night. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Juniors, 4 p. m. B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Young Men's chorus Thursday evening. Boys' Brigade Friday evening.

Immanuel Baptist Church, Corner Clinton and Holman Streets, Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor—Sunday school at 9:45, under management of Mr. Frank Stewart, superintendent. Morning service at 10:45, sermon by the pastor; subject, "Building in Faith." 12 m., Lord's supper, individual cups. Evening worship, 7:30. Missionary meeting, in charge of the ladies, on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Subject, "Chinese in America." Ladies of the church will be entertained at a thimble social on Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Louis Diether, 267 West Wayne street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Services at Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow conducted by the pastor: 9:30, Sunday school; missionary day. 10:30, sermon. 12, classes. 2:30, Junior League. 6:30, Epworth League. 7:30, sermon, subject, "Rahab, or the Scarlet Thread in the Window." Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 7:30. Music conducted by Linden quartette.

Berry Street M. E. Church, Corner Harrison Street, C. C. Cissell, pastor. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. This is the regular missionary Sunday. Sermon, 10:30 a. m., subject, "The Pleasures of Religion." General class, 11:45. Junior League, 2:30 p. m. Epworth League devotional, 6:30 p. m., Bert Spalding, leader. Sermon, 7:30 p. m., by the pastor; subject, "Death and Judgment." There will be special music by the large chorus choir, and orchestral accompaniment by the Schlatter orchestra. All services will be evangelistic. The regular mid-week service on Wednesday evening will be the regular missionary prayer meeting, and a special program will be arranged and the meeting will be in charge of Mrs. Gertrude Robbins.

St. Paul M. E. Church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor—Class meeting at 9:30. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Epworth League devotional meeting at 6:30. Preaching by the pastor at 7:30. Reception of members at close of evening sermon.

Trinity M. E. Church, Corner Fourth and Cass Streets—A revival service is being conducted by the pastor, Sherman Powell. The meetings have been good in spite of the severe weather, and the attendance and interest is on the increase. There will be special music on Sunday at each service. Meeting each evening next week. The Sunday school, Mr. F. A. McMaken, superintendent, will meet at 9:30. Epworth League at 6:30.

Simpson M. E. Church—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., James E. Graham, superintendent. Morning service at 10:30, Dr. C. B. Stemen in charge. In the evening at 7:30 E. A. K. Hackett will preach. Junior Epworth League at 2:30, Miss Edith Zook, superintendent. Senior Epworth League at 6:30. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. Rev. T. J. Johnson is out of the city.

UNION CHAPEL.

South Lafayette street Union chapel—Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; Young People's meeting, 7:30. A series of meetings will commence Sunday evening by Pastors Henson, Zartman and McGaw.

GERMAN BAPTIST.

German Baptist church.—Services will be held in Zelt's hall, corner of Guy street and Creighton avenue, on Sunday, as follows: Preaching by the Rev. Ellis, of River, Ind., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m., led by Rev. Enger.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Public worship with sermon at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; morning theme, "The Highest End of Life;" evening theme, "Come and See," John 1:46; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m., topic, "Ye Must be Born Again."

Bethany Presbyterian church—Preaching services, 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; C. E. prayer meeting, 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:30. Teachers' meeting this evening, 8:30. Cottage prayer meetings during next week, announcement of places Sunday. Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor.

Westminster church, two and one-half squares from the court house on West Berry street—Rev. S. M. Johnson, an able and eloquent speaker, pastor of the Austin church, Chicago, will preach at 10:30 a. m.; at 7:30 p. m. he will speak at the musical service. The pastor exchanges pulpits with Dr. Johnson. Sunday school, 12 m.; junior C. E., 3 p. m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Subject of morning sermon, "Man in the Light of the Cross;" evening, "Living Letters." Church Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., O. B. Fitch, superintendent; Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. Mrs. McGaw will entertain the ladies of the congregation at a social tea on Thursday from 2 to 5 p. m.

LUTHERAN.

Christ's Evan. Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. W. Minehart, superintendent; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Luther league at 6:40 p. m., W. H. Myers, president; themes for the day: Morning, "Our Debts and Our Debtors," the sixth in the series on "The Lord's Prayer;" evening, "Where are the Nine; or, Why Do People Not Come to Church?" Prayer service and teachers' meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Catechetical class Saturday at 2:30 p. m. A popular entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Luther league next Friday evening.

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Wagenhals, pastor—Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 2:30; Luther league at 7:30 p. m., and evening service at 7:30. Teachers' meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Catechetical class Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; service preparatory to holy communion, 10 a. m.; preaching, 10:30, with holy communion; text, Matt. 13, 24-30, subject, "Let Both Grow Together Until the Harvest;" evening, fourth sermon of the series on the life of Elijah, "Horeb, the Mount of God." Teachers' meeting on Friday, 9th, at 7:30 p. m.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

taken at night will make you feel right, act right and look right. They cure Constipation.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsgans, jr., pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street—Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison—Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets—Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

There is a widespread misapprehension in regard to the devastating effect of these high explosives, for when unconfined the effect even of large charges of them upon structures is comparatively slight. At the naval ordnance proving ground, so long ago as 1884, repeated charges of dynamite, varying from five pounds to 100 pounds in weight, were detonated on the face of a vertical target consisting of eleven one-inch wrought iron plates bolted to a twenty-inch oak backing, until 440 pounds of dynamite had been so detonated in contact with it, and yet the target remained practically uninjured, while at Braamfontein the accidental explosion of fifty-five tons of blasting gelatin, which was stored in railway vans, excavated but 30,000 tons of soft earth.

Thus at Fort Lee, on the Hudson, but two tons of dynamite placed in a chamber in the rock and tamped brought down 100,000 tons of rock; at Lamberis, Wales, two tons and a half of gelatin dynamite similarly placed threw out 180,000 tons of rock, and at the Talcen Mawr, in Wales, seven tons of gunpowder placed in two chambers in the rock dislodged from 125,000 to 200,000 tons of rock.

We might cite many such examples, but on comparing these we find that the gunpowder confined in the interior at the Talcen Mawr was over forty-two times as efficient as the explosive gelatin on the surface at Braamfontein, while the dynamite at Fort Lee was over ninety times as destructive.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

OPENINGS FOR AMERICANS.

Within the next few years there will be tremendous opportunities for civil, mechanical and electrical engineers in Asia. When the Chinese cast the first railway from Shanghai to Woosung into the river they were only preparing themselves for a network of railways over the whole of China. When the Koreans in Seoul destroyed the new electric line and burned the cars they exhausted the forces of conservatism, and before long concluded that the electric railway was the best scheme for saving extra exertion in walking that had ever been devised.—Ainslee's Magazine.

QUICK BRAINS, SURE HANDS.

Think of standing on one's feet for twelve hours at a stretch; of counting, sorting, pigeon-holing and bundling thousands of letters, papers and postal cards; of memorizing every postoffice in half a dozen states, and, what is more, of knowing at a wink the shortest route to that postoffice from any given point and on a half score of railroads—this is what the railway mail service clerks have to do. They have no time to think the matters out, to study mail routes or the like. The problem must be solevd in the twinkling of an eye, for he that hesitates is lost. All the mail must be sorted and sacked before the train reaches its destination, otherwise the dilatory one is very apt to get a query from "the powers that be," which, if not satisfactorily answered, means a lay-off without pay. They travel at night, as a rule, sleep on a pile of mail sacks or the downy side of a hardwood floor and view the landscape through a barred window.

Chief Clerk Albert J. Ball, whose whose offices are in the Federal building, has charge of what is known as the Panhandle and Vandalia routes, and under him are 175 clerks that daily sort the mail between Pittsburg and St. Louis. This city is a dividing point between these two cities. These 175 men are divided into two sets—those going from Indianapolis to Pittsburg and then doubling up and returning to this city, and those leaving this city for St. Louis and then returning on loaded cars to Indianapolis. The eastbound crews sort the mail for Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and New York. The crews going west sort the mail for Ohio, certain points in this state, Illinois, Missouri, Texas and California.

Daily ten trains leave this city for the east and the west, and the number of letters, postal cards and papers the clerks have to distribute into the proper sacks annually runs up into the billions. Four days' running they work and four days they lay off for rest and study. The latter is a most important item. They must keep abreast of the stream of railroad time table changes and orders from the department at Washington. Chief Clerk C. E. Vetaw, who has charge of all other railroads in this district save the Panhandle and Vandalia lines, and whose offices adjoin Clerk Ball's, has 125 men under him, and was in charge here before Mr. Ball was appointed. Over three hundred men were under him then, and the work was too great for one man.

On the third floor of the Federal building a number of candidates for positions in the railway mail service are instructed. Imitation letters are given them, and in front of them is placed a large case, with hundreds of pigeon holes in it. When the clerks have thoroughly learned their routes, with all railroad connections and the shortest distances from point to point, they are qualified to go out with a crew as probationers, at a salary of $800 a year. When they are found to be proficient, they are placed on the list regularly and their salary increased to $900. It is said that the railway mail service saves twenty-four hours in the delivery of letters.—Indianapolis Press.

THE COLDEST COMMUNITY.

The coldest inhabited country appears to be the province of Werchojansk, in Oriental Siberia. A Russian savant passed one entire year in the inhospitable region, and kept a daily record of the temperature, from which it appears that the daily mean of the entire year is 2.74 degrees below zero.—Washington Star.

AN ENGINEERING TRIUMPH.

One of the latest triumphs in the engineering world consists in the construction, shipment by steamer and subsequent transfer to railway transportation of a steamer of 4,300 tons displacement, which was finally put afloat in Lake Baikal, Siberia, not less than 5,000 miles from St. Petersburg.—New York Herald.

London doctors are again engaged with the influenza microbe.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH



Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—It heals the raw places—It goes to the seat of disease—It acts as a tonic and basic to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or sent by mail. 1505 Arch St., Phila.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. MIDY

Becoming a Mother

is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing can compare with the horrors of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipation of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom that cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of MOTHER'S FRIEND during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to mother and child. This scientific liniment is a godsend to all women at the time of their most critical ordeal. Not only does MOTHER'S FRIEND carry woman safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Send for free booklet to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

Mother's Friend

A HANDY INSTRUMENT.



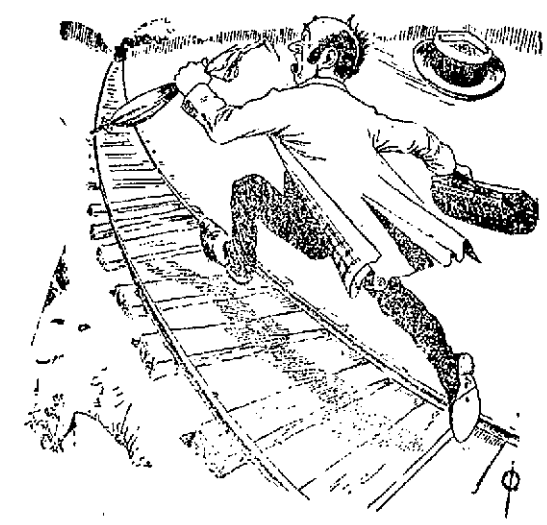
1—Saxiphone Player—Dunder und blitzen! I vas blayin' all tay mit-ought a schmoke.



2—Py Shimminy, I will fill der instrument mit dobacco.



3—Ah! A big headt I haf, nicht wahr?



"THE LATE MR. BROWN."

WORLD'S RICHEST MAN.

ALFRED BEIT, A MODEST MAN OF LONDON, COUNTS HIS MONEY IN BILLIONS.

The richest man in the world is without doubt a Londoner who spends mostly all of his time in South Africa and who is practically unknown in England.

In London not one person out of a 100,000 would recognize his photograph. Yet, though today only 40 years old, he has accumulated a fortune beside which the dreams of the "Arabian Nights" seem trivial. He is probably the only living billionaire, and, though unknown and unseen, his power is felt all over South Africa and the far east of Asia in a thousand ways.

He holds a thousand strings in his hands, and pulls them none the less surely because he remains behind the scenes. More than any other man except Rhodes he is responsible for the present war.

The ordinary picture of a South African millionaire is that of a loud-spoken, showy, ostentatious man, a kind of a Johannesburg Tammany "boss." Alfred Beit presents a complete contrast to him. In simple, almost shabby clothes, with a meek air, mild eyes and a low-spoken voice, he gives one at first the idea of the confidential clerk of an old lawyer.

It is amusing to see how people are at first disappointed with him. Not long ago a military authority who came across him in South Africa wrote home: "That he is a millionaire and a great financier I am informed on good authority and take it for granted. Had I been in ignorance of his entity I should have taken him for a nonentity, and certainly not have given him the credit for being either a millionaire or financier.

"For he is a most unassuming and unostentatious man of wealth, and as kindly, quiet and courteous as it is possible to be. Very ordinary and meagre in his ideas and commonplace in his conversation, he is one of the last men I should have picked out of a crowd as able and capable. Beit must be either so deep or so shallow that, in the one case it is impossible to get at the bottom of him, and in the other, although it is possible to look through, it is quite impossible to see anything."

MR. BEIT'S DAZZLING WEALTH.

However, Mr. Beit's meekness is deceptive. As a young man he was sent from Johannesburg to the diamond mines at Kimberley. He was only 22, but he had skill enough to see that with proper management the mines were only at the beginning of their life. He had a rich father in his German home, who backed him with abundant funds, and young Beit began buying with marvelous results.

He was soon joined by another man whose name is now in the mouths of all—Cecil Rhodes. Rhodes was backed by the Rothschilds, Beit by his father, and together the two succeeded in forming the great diamond trust, which, under the name of De Beers, now controls practically the whole output of the most precious stones in the world.

At the De Beers mines in Kimberley Messrs. Beit and Rhodes do things on a big scale. Nine years ago they admitted that up to that time they had taken something like nine tons of diamonds from their mines. The mines yield a profit of close on $9,000,000 a year and pay a dividend of 40 per cent.

Last year, as a sort of pourboire, Mr. Beit and Mr. Rhodes made the shareholders a present of their interest as life governors in the mine. As life governors they were each entitled to $150,000 a year salary, so that this present really meant a gift of about $5,000,000 to the shareholders.

Mr. Beit has once or twice given proof that he is not to be attacked with impunity. At the time of the South African raid inquiry by the house of commons Mr. Labouchere had been attacking Beit bitterly, alleging that he had created the raid for personal purposes and had been making a lot of profit out of it.

Mr. Beit quietly took his seat in the witness chair and turned on "Labby." In the gentlest voice he repudiated what he termed the "vile attacks" and pressed Mr. Labouchere hard, declaring he was bound in justice and in honor either to establish the charges or to withdraw them absolutely and quietly. Labouchere suddenly found that he had urgent business elsewhere, and the attack was never resumed.

Mr. Beit's house in Park lane is not so unostentatious as its owner. Only three stories high, it spreads out over what is for the Fifth avenue of London a very great space of land, and has attached to it a great winter garden.

When it was first opened a little over a year ago London society was greatly perplexed as to what its style was. Some declared that it was early renaissance, some this, some that; but a well known, literary woman hit it off: "It is," she said, "early South African."

Decorated in the most costly expensive fashion, with a liberal use of oak panelling, it is the ideal of a comfortable house. In its dining-room, during Mr. Beit's already noted little dinners, are planned many of the great developments that startle the world concerned in South African politics.

GERMAN PROGRESS.

During the last 30 years there has been nothing like the urban and industrial development of rustic Germany except that of America. Berlin has increased in population faster than New York. Hamburg, in the last quarter of a century, has tripled the number of its inhabitants. Between 1850 and 1890 Cologne doubled itself. Leipzig has grown more rapidly than San Francisco. The agricultural population of eastern Germany has swarmed into the great industrial districts of the west, and still these are so far from being glutted that the employer holds that yet higher temptations to the peasant to come to the city and to leave field work to Russians and Poles. Wages are rising, and hours are becoming shorter. The emigration which formerly streamed fast from Germany is diminishing from year to year. So far is Germany from being crushed by conscription that the splendor and expense of municipal improvements go hand-in-hand with the extraordinary increase of the towns in men's point of population.—London Telegraph.

MANILA'S FUTURE.

Not only are there magnificent opportunities in the Philippines for American civilization, commerce and industry, but there is the dazzling possibility of making Manila the center of western Pacific trade. Manila, adjacent to a population of 50,000,000 people, should, before many years, surpass Hong Kong, to which Great Britain owes such a large part of her Chinese commerce. The chief distributing centers of China, Japan, Korea, Siam, Annam and the East Indies are as near to Manila as Havana is to New York; and the distributing centers of British India and Australia are nearer to Manila than to any other great emporium.

At present we furnish only one-twentieth of the billion dollars' worth of goods that the countries within easy commercial range of Manila purchase yearly. Yet the larger part of these imports is made up of goods that we can supply at a lower price than any other country—tools and machinery, cotton and cotton products, provisions and mineral oils.—Amslie's Magazine.

CHANCES FOR PROMOTION.

The opportunity for the coming soldier to secure commissioned rank has been greater in the last twelve months than at any previous time in the history of the army, and more from this class have been appointed than in fifteen years. It is proposed to still further recognize men from the ranks in making appointments to vacancies which now exist, so it can no longer be claimed the man who enrolls in the ranks has not a fair chance of being a commissioned officer if he is bright enough to meet the examination requirements.—Washington Times.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING.

Hamburg is rapidly becoming the largest port in the world; within one period of five years she doubled her fleet of steamers. A German liner, the Friedrich der Grosse, holds the Atlantic record for speed. Most remarkable of all is the progress of German shipbuilding. In the world's returns for 1899, which has just been published, the Vulcan Shipbuilding yard, of Stettin, takes third place in tonnage, with output of 65,362 tons.—London Telegraph.

A BRITISH ARMY CORPS.

The British army corps, as nominally constituted, numbers 36,250 officers and men. A large number of these are "technical" troops, in charge of the pontoons, field telegraph, railway appliances, balloons, field batteries and field hospitals. Eliminating all of these technical troops, the strength of a division in infantry, cavalry and artillery is 9,440 men, with eighteen guns; of any army corps, 30,799 men, with 102 guns.—Indianapolis Press.

ITALY'S DEVELOPMENT.

Italy is developing rapidly as an electrical and manufacturing country. Its immense water powers are the moving influences. Through the harnessing of its numerous streams which rush down the Alps it can secure enormous power at mere nominal cost. The Italian naval authorities have just placed contracts for 27,000 tons of steel wire ship material.

WISLEY AND MOODY.

The personality and work of John Wesley is commanding a remarkable amount of attention just now. The master of Trinity college, Cambridge, delivered an address on him at one of the London settlements, which, coming from a distinguished Anglican, was full of generous tribute to the great founder of Methodism:

"Another great ecclesiastical revival has arisen on other lines and was running its course; but the work of John Wesley still survived and advanced, chiefly among those whom he loved best, the poorer masses of his countrymen—the men and women who worked hard, lived simply, felt warmly and craved for living contact with the unseen world and the heavenly Friend."

The Spectator, in a recent article declared that Wesley was the most influential Englishman that ever lived. His evangelic fervor and his passion for souls have descended through generations of believers fired by his teaching and example. As a winner of men to Christ, there is probably only one modern name to be mentioned in the same rank, that of the great American who has just passed to his reward D. L. Moody, whose work may prove to be as inspiring and permanent.—London Christian.

COALING AT SEA.

The importance of the question of coaling at sea increases directly as the increase of sea-power, and with the probability of fighting naval was far from home shores the ratio rises enormously. England's first line of defense is said to be the enemy's coast. She is well supplied with coaling stations all around the world. But, were she blockading foreign ports, how large a portion of the blockading fleet would be worse than ineffective, because itself subject to possible attack by superior force while steaming between blockade and coaling stations.

The greater the distance to the coal the greater the number of vessels continuously off station, and, with Guantanamo only forty-five miles away, only three-fourths of the American ships could be kept actually on blockade service. Germany fully appreciates the necessity of an apparatus for coaling at sea, as indicated by the statement of Rear Admiral Pluddemann, who said recently: "It will be absolutely necessary in the future to take coal from a collier at sea."—Engineering Magazine.

THE COMMON ENEMY.

French sympathy does not go out in words alone, or even in money and gifts for the sick and wounded. That redoubtable African fighter, Lieutenant Colonel Monteil, whose explorations and campaigns against Samory have made him famous in the French army, has undertaken to supply the Boer army with that which it most needs, viz., experienced engineers and artillerymen. His executive committee comprises some of the foremost opposition leaders in France—for, of course, the government cannot be mixed up in any such scheme—and recruiting is going on quietly but steadily day by day.

Almost the first to go out was a member of the committee itself, Colonel de Villebois-Mareuil. He is now on Joubert's staff. The headquarters of the committee are in the Rue Taitbout. The last time I called I saw two former lieutenants in the Alpine artillery corps taking final leave of the lieutenant colonel previous to departing for South Africa on a German steamer. They will doubtless come in contact with numerous German officers bound on a similar mission—to fight the common enemy, Great Britain! The whirligig of time brings about strange changes. —V. Gribayedoff, in Collier's Weekly.

A SINGULAR ERROR.

A curious and serious error has been discovered in the office of Ohio's secretary of state. Two years ago the general assembly amended the law relating to contests for circuit judges and unwittingly repealed the laws relating to contests for state officers. Under the present statutes there is no provision whatever for beginning or maintaining an action of any kind to contest the right of another to hold a state office.—Chicago Tribune.

A FLAG WITH A HISTORY.

Among the flags hung in the new memorial hall in the Massachusetts state house in Boston are those which the famous Sixth Massachusetts regiment carried in the fight in the streets of Baltimore on April 19, 1861, and throughout the civil war. The state flag of the regiment Chaplain Bibbidge kept folded across his breast under his coat for safekeeping during the first few days the regiment was in Washington.—Baltimore News.

SEVEN MILES ABOVE EARTH.

Henry Coxwell, who has just died, was one of the most daring balloonists of his time. It was in 1862 that he and Mr. Glisher reached the height of seven miles above the earth's surface. On that occasion he had his hands frostbitten, while Mr. Glaisher completely lost consciousness.—Indianapolis Press.

PEARLS IN GREAT NUMBERS.

Pearls will be more plentiful, but possibly not cheaper, if the British syndicate in New Caledonia accomplishes what it expects. Some twelve banks of large extent have been discovered along the eastern coast of New Caledonia and adjacent islands by the aid of a submarine apparatus which can descend 600 feet below the surface. By this machine large banks of hitherto unreachable banks of shells have been reached.—Philadelphia Record.

APPRECIATED BY INDIANS.

Mineral waters have come to take a very prominent place in national beverages, especially in the case of those who are suffering more or less from physical derangements. In this country the Indians practiced bathing in the heated waters and drinking them long before they taught to the whites the benefits of many springs now famous. It is within the memory of many inhabitants of this country how the red man came annually to encamp at Manitou and other healing springs in the Rockies.—Indianapolis News.

LARGEST ON THE CONTINENT.

The largest theater on the North American continent is located at Guadalajara, Mexico, known as the City of Palaces. It is of the classic type of architecture, and covers an area of more than 11,000 square feet. The stage is 155 feet in width by 55 feet in depth. It has been building for forty-six years, and is not yet entirely completed, though over $3,000,000 has been expended upon it.—Chicago Tribune.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The advanced stages of education are becoming more thickly crowded. Twenty-five years ago only .05 per cent. of the population was enrolled in the public high schools; now the per centage is 0.61—the number of such pupils having increased from 22,900 in 1878 to 449,600 in 1898. The number in private high schools has increased in the same time from 73,740 to 105,225—there having been a decrease relative in the population. This indicates a large measure of advance in the public high schools as preparatory schools, for colleges over what was the case years ago.—Chicago Chronicle.

The casualties in the battles of South Africa remind the St. Louis Globe-Democrat by way of comparison, that one confederate regiment at Gettysburg lost 720 killed and wounded out of 800 men.

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes!

Accept no substitute!
Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.



Best Coffee for the Money!

Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee.

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Gold Collar Button.

Mailed free for 5 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Made of rolled gold and with mother-of-pearl back; suitable alike for ladies and gentlemen. This shape is handy and popular.



Daisy Neck-Pin.

Genuine Hard-Enamel and Gold.

For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. Color a delicate pink, with jewel setting and gold remainings. Best enamel finish, stylish and durable.

"The Lion's Bride."



Mailed free for 12 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. An unusually fine picture, from the brush of the noted German artist, Gabriel Max. It is founded on Chamisso's poem, "The Lion's Bride." The story is interesting, and we send with each picture a handsome folder containing copy of the poem and telling all about it. Size, 16x26 inches.

"Dorothy and Her Friends."



A bright, cheery picture.

For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

A bright, cheery picture, representing a little girl playing with her chickens and her rabbits. The predominating colors are rich reds and greens. Size, 11x22 inches.

For 10 lion heads and 2-cent stamps we will mail it framed, ready for hanging.

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Stylish Belt-Buckle.



Handsomely gold-plated, with Roman finish, and set with ruby colored jewel in the center. This will be welcomed for "dressed-up" occasions by the ladies who like to wear different colored sashes. The gold finish goes well with any of them. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Ladies' Apron.



Made of good quality lawn, with alternate reveling and tucks; band beautifully hemstitched, and is neatly gathered at waist; a very superior and stylish article. Size, 38 x 10 inches.

Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Fruit Picture.



Size, 16x21 inches. Given for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

50-Foot Clothes Line.



Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Made of six-ply braided cotton threads, strong, and will give the best of satisfaction.

Box of Colored Crayons.



For 10 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Fine wax crayons, fifteen different colors, accompanied with outline pictures for coloring. Each crayon is wrapped with strong paper, to prevent breaking.

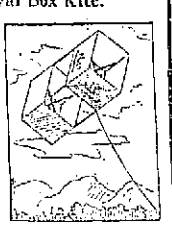
Child's Drawing Book.



A collection of nice outline pictures bound into book form with sheets of tissue paper between the leaves, and on these pages the children can trace the pictures beneath, thus affording enjoyment, as well as instruction to the hand and eye. These drawing books and the box of crayons go very well together. They are six different kinds, and each drawing book requires 6 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Naval Box Kite.

See it Fly!



The celebrated box kite now so popular. Thirty inches long and comes safely folded, but can quickly be opened to fly. Every American boy wants one, and many other persons also are interested.

Mailed free for 40 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.

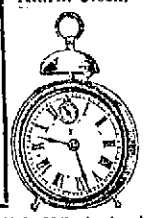
Mantel Clock.



By express, prepaid, for 140 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

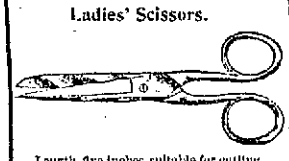
Frame beautifully finished with gilt. Stands 6 inches high. A beauty and good timekeeper.

Alarm Clock.



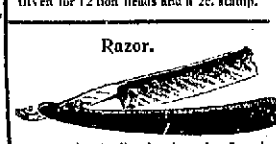
Sent by express, prepaid, for 80 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. When ordering either clock, please name your nearest Express Office, if there is an express office located in your town.

Ladies' Scissors.



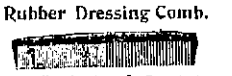
Length, five inches, suitable for cutting, trimming and general household use. Given for 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Razor.



Given for 35 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A first-class razor, blade of best English steel, and extra hollow-ground.

Rubber Dressing Comb.



For 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Length, 7 inches, full size and weight. Made of genuine India rubber, finely finished. Appropriate for a ladies' dressing-case or for use in the household.

Game "India."



Similar to "Parcheesi," which has been played by certain countries since before the dawn of history. The illustration shows plan of the game, with usual counters, dice and dice-cups accompanying it. A game which people never tire of playing. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Every time you buy a pound package of LION COFFEE you have bought something else, too. Don't overlook it! You have bought a certain portion of some article to be selected by you from our new Premium Lists!

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LION COFFEE PREMIUMS. Another list will shortly appear in this paper! Don't miss it! The grandest list of premiums ever offered!

You always know LION COFFEE by the wrapper. It is a sealed package, with the lion's head in front. It is absolutely pure if the package is unbroken. LION COFFEE is roasted the day it leaves the factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

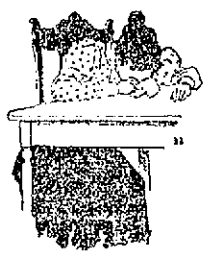
When writing for premiums send your letter in the same envelope or package with the lion heads. If more than 15 lion heads are sent, you can save postage by trimming down the margin. Ask your grocer for large illustrated premium list. Address all letters to the

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Twenty Years Sick—Then Wine of Cardui.

Landersville, Ala., Feb. 28, 1899.

I suffered from female troubles for nearly twenty years and when I commenced to take Wine of Cardui I was so bad off I could not do anything. It has greatly helped me. I am so thankful for what it has done. Many thought I had consumption and would never be better.
Mrs. N. C. PARKER.



Women who suffer month after month, with Wine of Cardui so easily obtainable, have themselves to blame for their pitiable condition. Why should you go through agony every month when you can be free from it? Doctors often tell women that "female troubles" will wear off, but Mrs. Parker's experience don't agree with that. She got worse year by year, until she came very close to the grave. All chances of regaining health were apparently gone. Who can doubt after reading this earnest letter that Wine of Cardui saved this good woman's life? Why should this life-sapping drain, nerve-racking pain, and mind-killing suffering go on? Wine of Cardui stops the drains of irregular menstruation, and relieves the pain caused by every kind of menstrual disorder. The other troubles known as "woman's ills", such as pains in the head, back, lower limbs, lower abdomen and a continual depressed feeling, are banished by Wine of Cardui. Now is the time for you to begin its use.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

All Druggists Sell $1.00 Bottles.

PHENOMENALLY LEARNED

Viola Olerich, Not Three Years Old Astonishes With Her Learning.

[Council Bluffs (Iowa) Correspondence Chicago Chronicle.]

Nearly the entire corps of teachers of this city gathered in the Bloomer school building to witness an exhibition of the remarkable educational attainments of Viola Rosalia Olerich, the adopted daughter of Professor and Mrs. Olerich, of this city. For an hour Baby Olerich delightfully entertained her audience of teachers with her gleeful performance of intellectual feats and cute acts on her elevated stage.

Of all her numerous attainments her splendid reading, is perhaps the most wonderful of all for a baby of two years and ten months old. She reads well in any school reader from the lowest to the highest. She also read from a reading chart, the first chapter of Genesis in the Bible, selections from United States history, etc.

Her ability to spell is almost equal to that of her reading. In the long list of words which she spells almost as rapidly as they can be pronounced to her we find such difficult words as busy, money, Mary, vinegar, sugar, Rosalia, botany, Olerich, geography, menagerie, etc. She knows all of Webster's diacritical marks and is also very proficient in phonetic spelling.

She knows by sight, can name and select any one of thirty-four regular geometrical forms, fourten solids and twenty surfaces, all the lines and angles used in plain geometry, twenty-two punctuation marks, the flags of twenty-five nations, the portraits of more than 100 famous men and women, thirty-two kinds of bottled seeds, twenty-five different varieties of leaves, 550 zoological pictures, a large number of botanical cuts, the pictures of about 1,500 common objects used in daily life, all the United States money except bills of $10,000 and over, all the parts of a "complete" flower and many other things of that kind.

She can name, read and locate all the states and territories of the United States and their capitals, and almost all the countries of the world and their capitals; almost all the bones of the human skeleton, as well as many of the other prominent organs and parts of the body.

She could give one sound of every letter of the alphabet when she was seventeen months old. When she was twenty-three months old she was examined by a committee (Miss Verna Lumpkin and Miss Mattie Campbell, of Lake City, Iowa), who found that she knew 3,000 nouns. Her pronunciation is at present almost faultless. She is able to read and pronounce distinctly such long and difficult words as paleontology, indissolubly, philoprogenitiveness, ornithorynchus and, as far as I can ascertain, she can pronounce any other words in the English language after hearing it pronounced. She also reads all zoological names given in Steele's Zoology and most all botanical names given in the common text books on botan.

When she was twenty months old she knew all the digits and prismatic colors. At twenty-two months she read all numbers not over 100; now she reads all numbers not over 9,999. She also reads at sight the names of all the rulers of the world.

She speaks pieces, writes words and numbers and in her geography she can turn to any country in the world in a few seconds. She is an expert in free handwriting on the blackboard, and her attention, her memory, her observation, her reasoning and her ability as a critic are as marvelous as her other attainments. Perhaps greatest of all, she seems to understand almost everything she reads.

Viola was born in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, February 10, 1897, and was adopted by her foster parents when she was eight months and four days old. From that time to the present she has always lived with them and has received all her instruction from them at home.

Aside from slight colds, she has always enjoyed the best of health, and is growing handsomer and more vigorous every day. At the time of adoption she weighed fourteen pounds and was two feet one inch tall; now she weighs twenty-eight pounds one ounce and is two feet eleven inches tall.

Viola is a pretty, active, prepossessing, talkative blonde with an unusually fair complexion, blue eyes, remarkably brilliant and soft, golden hair. She was beautifully dressed in light blue silk fringed with soft garments and her artistic little elevated stage, on which she performed her educational feats, seem to belong together. At the close of the performance she received a beautiful bouquet, which she seemed to admire very much. She is an ardent admirer of flowers, pictures and other works of art. Her taste for the beautiful has already been quite extensively cultivated.

No restrictions have been placed on her eating. She has always been permitted to eat as much of everything as she desired. She has always retired alone, slept alone in her trundle bed and has never been rocked. At present she usually retires between 9 and 10 in the evening, sleeps soundly all night and rises about 7 in the morning. In the afternoon she sleeps about an hour and a half.

She has always been treated with the utmost kindness and courtesy. Professor Olerich believes that every "bad boy" and every "bad girl" has been made bad by meddlesome interference.

Viola has acquired all her knowledge in the form of play. She has never "studied" a lesson in her life; has never been asked to take a book. Her life has been one continuous game of delightful play. Mr. Olerich invented and constructed the attractive educational apparatus with which the keen interest for learning was awakened, and after surrounding her with this apparatus she enjoyed complete freedom as to when and what to learn. She has always been the judge in this choice, for Professor Olerich maintains that all real eminence in education must be attained by interest, kindness and freedom.

When Viola was thirteen months old she received her first new book. She soon became deeply interested in the pictures and in the book itself. After two months another new book was added. She now has seventy.

SPIES RUN MANY RISKS.

The word "spy" has an ugly sound, owing to its many unpleasant associations, yet in war times spies afford an army aid which is as valuable as it is highly remunerated. One of the maxiums for commanding officers in a book for their guidance written by Lord Wolseley is that a successful spy must be petted and made much of. The management of spies is very difficult. Out of every ten employed by the officer commanding a war district he is fortunate if one gives him truthful information. It is a most important thing that spies should not be known to each other. Great care is generally taken by officers that each spy shall imagine that he is the only one who is employed.

It is very necessary that all bona fide spies should have about their persons some means of proving themselves really to be what they represent themselves. For this purpose a coin of a certain date, a Bible of a certain edition, a testament with the seventh or fifteenth leaf torn out are generally employed.

By their means a spy who was employed by an officer in a neutral state, making his way to the headquarters of the army in the field, could thus at once make himself known to the intelligence department there. In some instances it is considered that a password or sign should be employed, as it is less compromising. The putting up of the right hand to the ear and then to the left ear, or some such gesture, is sometimes employed.

The more extensive the ramifications of the system the better are the chances of escaping detection. It is very necessary that officers of the intelligence department should be provided with specially prepared paper, upon which letters can be written in ink that does not become visible until it has been subjected to some chemical process. It is also necessary that a letter in ordinary ink should invariably be written on the same paper containing the information that it is required to keep secret.

Although a spy runs the great risk of immediate death if he is detected, yet the service is not without glory at times, and it is certainly extremely lucrative.—London Mail.

A BICYCLE CORPS.

The enthusiasm for volunteering in England has given rise to the proposal for the formation of a corps of 500 fully equipped cyclists for service at the seat of war in South Africa. The wheel warrior can, at any time, be turned into an infantry fighter. It is further argued in favor of the formation of a cyclist corps that the mounts require neither food nor water, and consequently are capable of carrying combatants twice as fast and four times as far as the best cavalry animals.—Chicago Journal.

MADAME PATTI'S PARROTS.

Among the possessions of Mme. Patti are two parrots, one of which talks all day long and imitates its mistress' trills, while the other is dumb, though he has only been so since his purchase by Mme. Patti. Before that he was the most wonderful talking parrot in captivity, and was valued at $200, the price which she paid for him in New York.—Indianapolis Press.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany 310; Russia, 210.

THE MODERN DETECTIVE

A Shrewd Individual Who Works According to Well Developed System.

The modern detective is not a man of wigs and melodramatically mysterious ways. He does not go skulking about, scanning the highways and byways for bits of paper that look suspicious, ready to draw a trusty weapon and bring the flying offender down with a well-directed shot. Yet, because of the literature of a sensational character that for years filled the youthful mind with the exaggerated notion that the sleuth was almost supernatural, a man of a hundred faces and a thousand disguises, this mistaken impression of thet officer who makes a business of hunting criminals has become more or less popular. The "blood and thunder" play of ten or a dozen years ago, in the palmy days of the melodrama did its share toward deceiving the public into false ideas of the detective, and, like many more venerable traditions, these erroneous notions linger today—and are not entirely confined to the youthful mind so susceptible to the romantic influences of exciting fiction.

A prominent southern detective was in town the other day and discoursed freely upon the work of his colleagues. "Our business," said he, "is today a thing of system and of organization. The best detective is not a man who is adept in the rapid change of false hair and whiskers. He is a shrewd man, who is possessed of a keen business sense that might be envied by many followers of the professions. In his managing capacity, he handles many men without actually seeing them and keeps track of their doings by receiving frequent reports.

"The curious observer might haunt a detective headquarters for weeks without being able to discover anything particularly mysterious. Most of the men are constantly in the field, ferreting out cases. They work quietly, and as far as possible, without attracting any attention from the uninitiated.

"In my time I have been called upon to do many queer things. We do not always have to hunt for criminals. Two of the most interesting cases I ever had were of a character that you might call matrimonial. I really became an agent for Cupid, temporarily.

"Last summer, when I was on duty at a prominent seacoast resort, I was approached by a fair visitor, who at first exhibited considerable maiden timidity. I encouraged her to speak freely, and she finally unburdened her mind, to the following effect: 'I have been to New York city within the week past, and during my sojourn there met, on two occasions, a gentleman who impressed me. I saw him on the street, and he was the handsomest man I ever met. I felt certain from his distinguished appearance and his flowing hair that he was a genius—perhaps an artist, or a poet, or an actor. I did not speak to him, and do not know whether he noticed me or not. I know absolutely nothing of him.'

"When I asked the young woman why she wanted to find him, she replied that he had made a decided impression on her, and added a blush which I readily understood. I supposed it was one of those cases of love at first sight, but was compelled to inform her that it would be impossible to locate a man in the city of New York from such a meagre description. She was greatly disappointed, and declared that she was willing to spend any reasonable amount of money to locate the gentleman, that she never could forget him, etc. But I was obliged to decline the case because there are so many good-looking men with long hair in New York, that a life-time might be spent in trying to identify the one she wanted.

"On another occasion my caller was a gentleman, who told me, with animation, that he had met a young woman several times, a month previous, on a street car in a southern city, and he wanted me to discover her abiding place. He could not give any description of her, except in a general way. He was so earnest that I sent my men to look up the young woman. I had one of my office force riding up and down on a line of street cars for days, and he finally located a young woman, who might have been the one we sought. The anxious client readily paid $75 for the information, and said he would find some way of getting acquainted with her. He never came back, so I do not know whether he was successful or not. You will observe from these instances that a detective's lot is not entirely bound up in the somewhat dangerous and unromantic search for people who have broken the laws."

LORD ROBERTS HATES CATS.

It is to be hoped the Boers, says the London Telegraph, do not know Lord Robert's pet aversion—the harmless, necessary cat, the presence of which almost paralyzes him. During one the actions outside Cabul, when bullets and shot were freely falling round the general and his staff, he was, as usual, serenely indifferent to iron and leaden hail. But all at once he was observed to tremble. The hero of a hundred fights pointed helplessly over his shoulder to a wall, and the staff turning their eyes in that direction, saw a half-starved black cat perched on the top of the stones. The evil influence was driven off, and Lord Roberts was himself again. On another occasion, at Mandalay, an A. D. C., going to the quarters of the commander-in-chief to escort him to the staff mess, found him sitting almost in a state of collapse, looking at a friendly kitten that was rubbing its back against his legs. A gentleman well known in literature, who has traveled much in Asia, brought home a very beautiful cat, and he is very proud of showing the intelligent creature to his friends. Lord Roberts was dining with this gentleman when the cat found her way into the room and leapt to the shoulders of the host. Lord Roberts painfully explained that he would have to leave, owing to a forgotten engagement, but on being pressed remained only on condition, however, that the cat should go banished while he was there.—Commercial Advertiser.

ROOSEVELT RAN GOOD BLUFF

Major Lewellyn of the New Mexico battalion of Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" was in Washington last week. He tells a story illustrative of the magnificent bluff this famous organization put up to establish a readiness for service at the front. It will be remembered while other volunteers were going through medical examinations and setting up drills and all sorts of seasoning processes, the "Rough Riders" were hastily assembled from Tombstone, Las Cruces, Harvard university, the New York police force and a great variety of sources. The organization was rapidly recruited, hurriedly mounted, reported fit for anything, and rushed to the front at Santiago with the regulars. Roosevelt dropped his duties as assistant secretary of the navy one day, started that night for the rendezvous of the regiment in the Southwest, and ten days later was in the saddle. "The colonel arrived one day, and hadn't been in camp an hour when he sent out an order for a council of officers," says Lewellyn. "We all hurried up to headquarters, not having any idea what was meant. Roosevelt addressed us sharply. He said: 'I am going to have regimental drill in the morning at 9 o'clock. Here are the movements you will be prepared to execute, and I want them done not only accurately, but with a snap. I'll never forget how the colonel got out that word 'snap.' He said no more, but dismissed us with all the manner of the strictest disciplinarian. I went off with the cold chills running up and down my back, for I was conscious of how rusty I was in all the tactics. We carried off the list of movements the colonel had given us and studied them until taps. At 9 o'clock the regiment was out, and until 12 o'clock we pounded away under the hot sun at the program Colonel Rossevelt had given us. The most exacting West Pointer ever turned out couldn't have put us through a more severe trial than Roosevelt did. When we got to the end of that regimental drill we were covered with dust and sweat and used up worse than if we had been riding the range all day. A little later I had washed, and was passing the headquarters, when Roosevelt saw me and beckoned to me to come in. He was lying on a cot and laughing to himself gleefully. He said to me: 'We got through that regimental drill pretty well, but do you know, captain, that those movements were every blessed thing I knew of the tactics? I studied them out on the cars coming from Washington. If Wood had ordered any other movements I would have been in a bad fix.' After that," said Major Lewellyn, "I knew that the thing to do in the 'Rough Riders' was to put up a bold front and go ahead, and we did."—Washington Letter.

That venerable part of the tower of London, known as the bloody tower, is undergoing considerable repairs. The upper part of it, which faces Traitor's Gate, has been refaced in parts, pointed and colored to resemble age. The building is to be restored all round.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

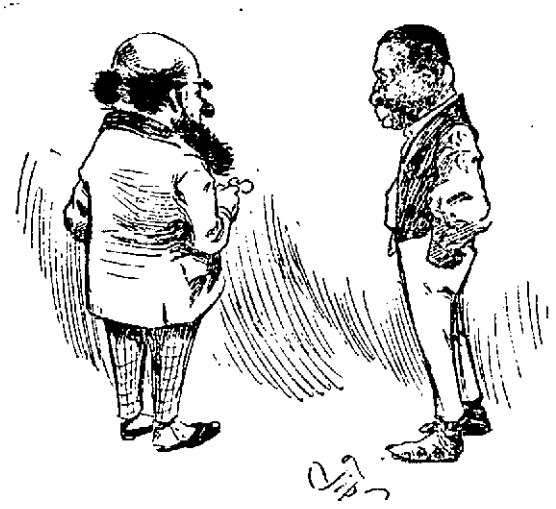
The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

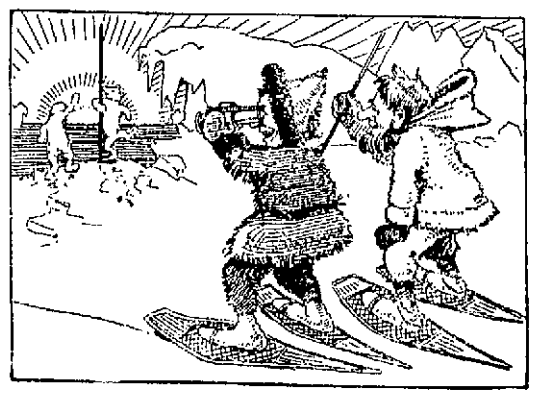
Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

A LUCKY PRISONER.

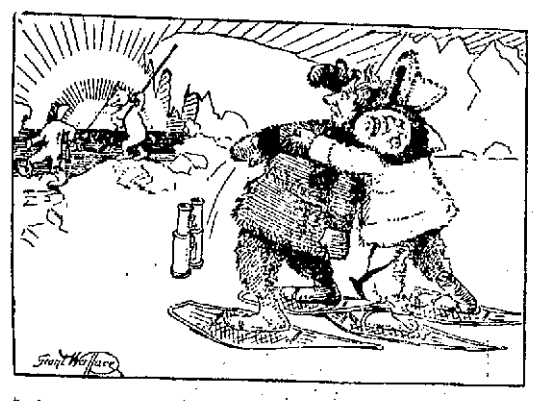


Old Lawyer—I cannot take your case. Circumstantial evidence is so strong against you that it will be impossible to prove your innocence.
Prisoner—But I done it, boss. I'm guilty.
Old Lawyer—Oh! Then maybe I can clear you.

AN ARCTIC EXPLORATION.



1—They thought they had located the North Pole, but—



2—it was only an Italian with a dancing bear.

DRAWING QUALITIES.



Mr. Uglymugg—Do you know, Miss Slopper, I used to draw pretty well myself when I was a boy.
Miss Slopper—You'd draw pretty well now, in a museum.

THE SAFEST WAY.



Howsoe—What do you do when your wife displeases you?
Comesoe—Wait till she gets upstairs and then call her down.

A new York florist says that the lily of the valley is poisonous, and its stem should not be placed in the mouth.

Instead of an engagement ring the Japanese lover gives his sweetheart a piece of beautiful silk for her sash

The members of the Massachusetts legislature present a cosmopolitan record when it comes to the question of nativity. Six of them were born in England, six in Ireland, four in Canada, two in Scotland, and one each in Nova Scotia, Germany and Russia.

Do you want a bottle of Genuine Haarlem Oil?

The Old-Fashioned HAARLEM OIL!

Every man and woman has heard of Haarlem Oil. If they have not used it they must have heard of it from their fathers and fore-fathers who have used Haarlem Oil.

In the year 1696, C. de Koning Tilli of Haarlem, Holland, Europe, invented Haarlem Oil. It has been manufactured in the old factory under the same name ever since, and the recipe is held by the near relatives, and the oil has been manufactured upon the same spot for two centuries, and is still manufactured there.

The Genuine Haarlem Oil has done wonders in curing people of bladder and kidney diseases. It is principally used to cure

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Sediments in Urine, Catarrh of the Bladder and Burning Sensation after Urinating.

It dissolves Gall Stones and Stone in the Bladder, and is a sure cure for Colds.

Thousands of bottles called Haarlem Oil are sold that never crossed the ocean. They are imitations or counterfeits, and are dangerous to the health. Some druggists, or dealers in drugs, will tell you that all Haarlem oil is the same. Let me tell the reader that the man who tells you that knows that he is not telling you the truth. The oil that I import and offer for sale is much stronger and compounded of different medicines or ingredients. Ten drops of the genuine oil is all an adult should use every other night. Only in severe cases should it be used every night, and no more than ten drops. Use it in milk, or sugar, or water. For children from one to five drops every other night.

Remember that all oil called Haarlem Oil, not manufactured by C. de Koning Tilli, are counterfeits, and the use of such oil will endanger your life; therefore I say beware of counterfeits. I import direct from the factory, and am the agent for the sale of Haarlem Oil in this country. I import and sell between 10,000 and 15,000 bottles annually.

How Shall You Know Whether You Are Buying the Genuine Haarlem Oil?

Every bottle that I sell bears my name engraved inside of druggist mortar, with red ink, and stamped upon the outside wrapper. All others are counterfeits. When in want of Haarlem Oil, ask your druggist for Haarlem Oil imported by Geo. G. Steketee, and see that it has my name upon the outside wrapper. Will send to any address in the United States for 25 cts.

GEO. G. STEKETEE.
Agent and Importer of the only Genuine Haarlem Oil.

Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief, 50c
A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL INFLAMMATIONS
Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia "Colds." A SURE CURE Grip.
25c For any PAIN inside or out.
By dealers. Mail 50c. Fredonia, N.Y.
Aug26,satlyr

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES

The Tri-State Building & Loan association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.

THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.

Call at office for full particulars.

INVESTMENTS.

Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.

Tri-State Building & Loan Ass'n.,
Cor. Berry and Court Streets.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.
CAPITAL $200,000.00.
Cor. Main and Court St.

PAYS 3 PER CENT. INTEREST ON CERTIFICATE AND BOOK DEPOSITS OF $1.00 AND UPWARDS.

Loans money on Farm and City Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Trustee and Agent.

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Charles A. Wilding, Secretary.
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Henry C. Paul.	Ernest W. Cook.
Charles A. Wilding.	David Studabaker.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 151.

An ordinance regulating the use of bridges within the corporate limits of the city of Fort Wayne, and providing a penalty for the violation of the same.

Section 1. No person shall drive, ride or lead any horse, horses or other animal or animals, over or upon any public bridge within the corporation limits of the city faster than a walk.

Sec. 2. No person or persons shall drive or assist in driving on or across any of the bridges within the limits of the city to exceed eight (8) head of cattle or horses at any one time in a drove.

Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to unnecessarily or wilfully remain or stop with a team or teams of horses, oxen, wagon, sleigh, sled or any other vehicle whatever, upon the bridges in the city of Fort Wayne, or in or upon the approach of such bridges.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of all drivers or persons in charge of any wagon, dray, cart or vehicle of any kind to keep to the right when crossing the bridges of said city.

Sec. 5. No person shall cut, deface or in any manner cut, mutilate the railing, floor or any part of such bridge or bridges, or of any appurtenances thereto, or commit any nuisance on or from such bridge or bridges.

Sec. 6. The following ordinance is hereby repealed, to-wit: Chapter 9 of the Revised Ordinances of the city of Fort Wayne, Approved March 11, 1887.

Sec. 7. Any person or persons violating any provision of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than one dollar $1.00) nor more than fifty dollars ($50.00.)

Sec. 8. This ordinance to be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by mayor and legal publication.

SYLVESTER M'MAHON.

Done at the Council Chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, this, the 23rd day of January, 1900.

Approved January 26th, 1900.

HENRY P. SCHEER, Mayor.

Attest:
HENRY B. HONNING, City Clerk.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE FIRST DISCIPLES WHO FOLLOWED AND WERE WITH THE LORD JESUS CHRIST.

International Bible lesson for Sunday, February 4, 1900. By Abbie F. Morrow, in the Sunday School Lesson Illustrator.

The First Disciples of Jesus.—Jno. 1:35—46.

Golden Text—"They Followed Jesus."—Jno. 1:37.

Doctrinal Thought—The Atonement.

John the Evangelist is the only one who records these words of John the Baptist. The word for lamb is amnos, "a lamb." It is used again only by Luke, Ac. 8:32, and by Peter, 1 Pe. 1:19. But twenty-eight times in Revelation John the Evangelist writes of Jesus as the "Lamb," arnion, "a little lamb." This word is used only by Jesus to Peter after His resurrection. John alone records it. Jno. 21:15.

1. THE LAMB'S HERALD.

—1. Looking Upon Jesus.—"And looking upon Jesus as He walked, he saith, Behold the Lamb of God." v. 36. If we are to walk, even as He walked, 1 Jno. 2:6, we must look unto Jesus. He. 12:2. We grow like that we gaze upon. We unconsciously become like what we admire. We involuntarily imitate those we love. To see Jesus is to admire Him. To know Him is to love Him. And as we go on to appreciate His character, to understand His teaching, to follow His example, 1 Pe. 2:21, He fills all our vision, physical, mental, spiritual.

—2. Giving Place to Jesus.—"John stood, and two of his disciples . . . and the two disciples . . . followed Jesus." vs. 31-37. This was the practical beginning of the self-renunciation which ended at the castle of Machaerus, where John's sacrifice for the cause of Christ was complete. It was the living out of John's after declaration, "He must increase, but I must decrease." Jno. 3:30.

2. THE LAMB'S CHARACTER.

—1. The Lamb is Harmless.—It is a non-resisting, helpless, defenseless animal. It has no horns nor hoofs with which to defend itself. It will suffer and submit. It will not fight. Jesus was "harmless." He. 7:26. Peter's word smote Ananias and Sapphira with death, Ac. 5:5, and Paul smote Elymas with blindness, Ac. 13:11, but Jesus never harmed a human being. He who said "Resist not evil," lived as He taught. Mat. 5:39. He instantly restored the severed ear of one of those sent to arrest Him. Lu. 22:51. He conquered by submitting to the cross. He overcame evil with good.

—2. The Lamb is Quiet.—"He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before his shearers is dumb, so He openeth not His mouth." Isa. 53:7. "When He was reviled, He reviled not again; when He suffered, He threatened not." 1 Pe. 2:23. It is more difficult to be still than to speak; to submit than to fight; to suffer and be silent, than to complain or contend. But he who lives the lamb life will suffer and give no sign.

—3. The Lamb is Humble.—The blood of the lamb was sprinkled with "hyssop," one of the humblest, lowliest plants that grow. Ex. 12:22; 1 K. 4:33. The simplicity of Jesus' words is one striking characteristic. A friend who is committing to memory the book of Revelation, Ephesians and the 15th of John, said, "It is so easy to remember the words of Jesus. They are so simple I have no difficulty in learning them." Those first words of Jesus' ministry are a testimony to the truth of my friend's statement.

To all who seek Him Jesus will surely say, "Come and see." v. 39. And it will be true of them spiritually, as it was literally of Andrew and John, "They came and saw where He dwelt." v. 39. What kind of an abode did the Father provide for His Son as He returned from the wilderness? We are sure that He who was born in a manger and reared as a carpenter had no expensive luxuries to excite the envy of Andrew and John or lead them to contrast His home with their own; no books giving the false traditions of the Pharisees and Sadducees, no works of the Spiritualists, Christian Scientists and higher critics of that day. Nothing that could tempt anyone to sin or self-indulgence.

3. THE LAMB'S WORK.

—1. To Atone for Sin.—"Behold the Lamb." v. 36. A lamb slain. The great type of atonement was the sin-offering. A sinful man stood before the temple beside a spotless lamb. Laying his hand upon its white head, all the evil in him was transferred in symbol to the innocent lamb. Then it became unclean. It could not be sacrificed on that holy altar. It would be profanation and bring the fiery wrath of God. So it was slain and carried quickly "without the camp." He. 13:11, as an abominable thing, and there, where the fire that speaks of God's eternal judgment was ever burning, it was consumed to ashes and the man's sin put away.

So Jesus suffered "without the camp." He. 13:12. Outside the city of Jerusalem, upon the cross, under the fire of God's consuming judgment He put away sin, and we may lay our hand upon His holy head and transfer to Him the evil that is within us, and know that it has passed away from us forever, and that His righteousness has passed into us and His life has become our holy, heavenly life henceforth."

—2. To Take Away Sin.—"Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." v. 29. Jesus "put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself." He. 9:26. "God . . . made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteous of God in Him." 2 Co. 5:20, 21. Our part is to believe it.

—3. To Satisfy the Saved.—The lamb was not only slain, it was eaten. Ex. 12:8-11. There was not only a sacrifice, but a feast. Jesus said at the passover supper, "Take, eat; this is my body." Mat. 26:26. We need not only "the blood to save and shelter, but the body to sustain and satisfy." Christ is to be spiritual refreshment for spirit, soul and body. He said, "My flesh is meat indeed . . . He that eateth Me, even he shall live by Me." Jno. 6:55-57.

4. THE LAMB'S APOSTLES.

Four of "the twelve apostles of the Lamb," Re. 21:14, were brought to Jesus as a result of John's words Six are referred to in our lesson.

—1. Andrew.—"Simon Peter's brother. He first findeth his own brother Simon . . . and he brought him to Jesus." vs. 40-42. Of the few records in Andrew's life, three tell of his bringing others to Jesus. He brought "His own brother" and the little lad with the loaves and fishes, and the Greeks who came to Jerusalem to see Jesus. Jno. 6:8, 9; 12:20-22. And he was one of those who told Jesus of the illness of Peter's mother-in-law. Mk. 1:29, 30.

—2. John.—The writer of the fourth gospel. Our lesson hints of,

a. John's Memory.—"About the tenth hour." v. 39. Wayland Hoyt suggests that John had a tender memory. These words were written when the disciple was an old man, but he remembered the very hour when he first came to Jesus.

b. John's Modesty.—"One of the two . . . first findeth." vs. 40, 41. Only indirectly does John tell us that he found his brother James. He who lived longest, believed most, loved most, suffered most, modestly hides himself under the title "that disciple whom Jesus loved." Jno. 21:7, 20; 13:23. Holiness and humility are one.

—3. Peter.—"Thou art Simon . . . thou shalt be called Cephas . . . a stone." v. 42. The weak, vacillating, cowardly, man-fearing Simon was to become the strong, steadfast, brave, God-fearing Peter. Among the twelve Peter is always first. Mat. 10:2; Mk. 3:16; Lu. 6:14; Ac. 1:13. It is always, "Peter, James and John," when we read of the three. Mat. 17:1. Peter and John when only two are mentioned. Ac. 3:1. To Peter the collector of taxes comes. Mat. 17:24. To Peter, the first of the twelve, Jesus reveals Himself alone after the resurrection. 1 Cor. 15:5; Lu. 24:34. Peter first preaches to the Jews. Ac. 2:14. And first to the Gentiles. Ac. 10:32-34, 44. Peter speaks first in the council to restore order, though James gives the advice which is followed by the church. Ac. 15:7, 13. But Christ gave Peter no supremacy. As the hundred and twenty waited in the upper room "Peter stood up in the midst of the disciples." Ac. 1:15-26. At Pentecost he stood up "with the eleven." Ac. 2:14, not above them, or apart from them, but in their company as their speaker. Ac. 2:37, 38; 3:4-6, 12; 5:3-12; Mat. 18:21; 19:27; Jno. 6:67, 68; 13:6-9. He calls himself not a pope, but "an elder," in the church with the rest. 1 Pe. 5:1. Primacy is not supremacy or infallibility. Ga. 2:11. To be first is not to be superior or separate.

—4. James.—"First findeth his own brother." v. 41. Andrew first found his brother Peter; then John found his brother James; then Philip found his friend Nathanael. James, who was older than his brother John, was one of the favored three chosen to go with Jesus into the death chamber of Jairus' daughter, Mk. 5:37; up into the mount of Transfiguration, Mat. 17:1; out into the garden of Gethsemane, Mk. 14:33. To James, our Lord gave a personal, private interview after His resurrection, 1 Cor. 15:7, when perhaps He told him that he should be the first of the twelve to suffer martyrdom. Ac. 12:2.

—5. Philip.—This apostle is a soul winner. He found Nathanael. He was a witness. He confessed Christ. He was not a higher critic. He spoke of "Him, of whom Moses . . . did write." v. 45. He was preparing to learn the song of the New Jerusalem, "The song of Moses the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb." Re. 15:3. That Moses was the author of the Pentateuch there are many scriptural proofs.

Philip was patient. Nathanael said unto him, "Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Philip gave no sharp retort, no bitter defense. He answered prejudice with patience, with a simple invitation to "Come and see." v. 46.

—6. Nathanael.—Our lesson shows us this apostle,

a. Prejudiced.—"Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?" v. 43. Nathanael, not without infirmity, though without hypocrisy, was prejudiced against the Messiah, but Jesus said of him to those about Him, "Behold, an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile!" v. 47. He welcomed him with delight. He met prejudice with appreciation.

Nathanael spoke contemptuously of Christ's birthplace. Jesus did not retort, "Can any good thing come out of Canal" though Nathanael had been born in that little obscure town in Galilee. He said, "Behold, an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." "An Israelite" distinguished Nathanael from other nations; "indeed" distinguished him from his own nation. Jesus met contempt with commendation.

Nathanael doubted whether Christ could arise in Nazareth. Christ acknowledged that a true Israelite and an honest man could be found in Galilee; He met human doubt with divine trust.

b. Guileless.—"No guile." v. 47. We find this guileless man was,

1. Not gullible. Nathanael did not believe because Philip said so. v. 46. Because we are not crafty we need not be credulous; because we will not resort to "tricks of trade" we need not be easily duped. To be "wise as serpents" is possible to those who are "harmless as doves." Mat. 10:16.

2. Willing to examine. Nathanael accepted Philip's invitation to "come and see." v. 47. The man free from guile, the straightforward, sincere, open-hearted man, is willing to be convinced of the truth.

3. Not conceited. He showed no complacency at Jesus' commendation. v. 48.

4. True to his convictions. "Thou art the Son of God." v. 49. He confessed Christ with a faith that found a higher expression than any of the others.

5. Rewarded. Jesus said to Nathanael, "Thou shalt see greater things than these." vs. 50, 51. Blessedly true in all Christian experience. "The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day." Pr. 4:18.

A NEW MILITARY FAVOR.

The most brilliant gathering of the season, the Army and Navy cotillion was given Friday evening at Native Son's hall by La Jeunesse.

The hall was lost behind stars and stripes, regimental and signal flags and bunting. They festooned the gallery, draped the walls and two large flags made portiers for the stage, which was converted into a Japanese garden. This bit of the Orient was aglow with lights, which filtered through the national colors. In a bamboo lattice hung Japanese lanterns in red, white and blue, and the garden in which the musicians sat was full of cherry trees in blossom. They came up to where the greens hedged the edge of the stage. Above was a star of red, white and blue incandescents.

The debutantes, the most interesting set in this city for many a day, were easy to distinguish. They agreed to wear red white and blue or to combine the colors. The effect was striking. Many of them for the first time came out in colors. Their white gowns were changed for scarlet and blue, and those who conformed to the edict which keeps them in simple white added colored belts, with coiffure bows and butterflies to match. There were blondes enough to wear the fetching reds and brunettes enough for the dainty blues. They made excellent foils for each other. The Army and Navy men were in full dress regimentals.

The cotillon was led by Lieutenant J. P. Haines of the Third artillery. The first was the flag figure. Four officers held a large flag, and around it all danced to the national music. The next figure was "The Saber." In this thirty-six swords flashed and clanked in rhythm to the music, and crossed they made a way through which the dancers passed. The third was the jolliest possible conceit. From small cannon, planted peacefully on the stage and hidden in the greens, were shot 300 military buttons, tied with red, white and blue ribbon, and representing every department. When this "society shot and shell" went flying over the hall there was a scramble among the men to secure them for their partners.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The "Burning Mountain" of Montet, in Aveyron, France, is a coal mine which has been burning for several years.

JUGGLERY OF HINDOOS

An Anglo-Indian Exposes Some of the Most Noted Tricks of Legerdermain.

The occult art of India has long swayed the native mind, as it has perplexed the European, says Pearson's Weekly. The eccentricities of the Hindoo juggler, as exhibited in his wonderful tricks and marvelous performances, have ever excited in the breast of the European the widest interest, for the tricks performed by the Indian are astonishing and puzzling to a high degree. A gentleman who from his lengthened stay in India and the official position he holds there, has been afforded ample opportunity for observing the wily way of the native juggler, whose personal characteristics and legerdemain he has successfully studied, and from whom we have gathered much interesting matter, exposes some of the great juggling feats and shows are they are performed.

"To define the character of the Hindoo is to crack a very hard nut," said he. "At any rate, the Hindoo taken from the general community is given to unrest, easily becomes cantankerous, and is constantly on the verge of mutiny, that is, among his own people.

"Remove the veil from Indian occultism? Not a very difficult matter when you know how. You must know that the Hindoo juggler often affects to show you how his tricks are done, and give you a clever exhibition purporting to reveal the secrets of his trade, yet he only deceives you. But feeling convinced that he has not been deceiving you, you meet his apparent honesty by giving him money, which the initiated know is bad policy. You go home jubilant, and intending to work a surprise on your friends, you find that the only surprised person is yourself. You can't do the tricks.

"The reason a Hindoo proves such an expert juggler is because nature has endowed him with hands different somewhat from yours or mine; the base of the thumb is so large and high he can palm a flower seed or a billiard ball with ease, and can turn the back of his hand to you and defy your detection.

"The rabbit trick is a good one," continued our friend, who with a few mystic passes of the hand suddenly produced two living rabbits and placed them on our lap.

"Shart, you say? Well, yes, but that's the soul of Hindoo jugglery. This is how the trick is done. Of course, you did not notice this sheet nor this little white flag. The rabbits are placed in the bag, which is loosely tied, and then concealed in the folds of the cloth. When you pick the cloth up, which you do lazily, talking to the spectators about something else, you at the same time also pick up the bag with the rabbits inside. You sit in front of the basket which is turned upside down, and while you are spreading the cloth over the top of the latter, during which the Hindoo usually chants a hymn; you are at the same time releasing the rabbits and putting them underneath the basket. After the beating of the tom-tom and some weird incantation the Hindoo makes a few wild passes, snatches the cloth off the top of the basket, throws it away with the empty bag concealed in it, lifts the basket up, when lo, the rabbits.

"Of course, you have heard of the favous mango bush trick, where a tree is made to grow while you wait and look on? I'll show you," saying which, after a few preliminaries, our friend covered a tree pot with a large cloth and then a moment afterward, lifting the cloth up again, there appeared a small green sprout growing out of the mould, but which a few seconds before was certainly not there. The tree pot was covered up again with the cloth, and, presently the cloth began to throb and struggle, as it were with itself, while it seemed to be raised higher and higher in the air. Arriving at a certain height the cloth was removed and a large bush was revealed in the place of the small sprout.

"Yes, it is astonishing. Let me explain it. You take a flower-pot, nearly filled with mould, and place over it a cloth about half as big as a bed-sheet. After a moment's incantation the Hindoo lifts a basket to one side, raises the cloth covering the tree pot, and by clever palming inserts the sprout in the mould. The pot is again covered over with the cloth.

"The Hindoo prays to his little god, called the rahmsamee, who presides over his jugglery acts, beats his tom-tom, unveils the pot, and you see the sprout. More palming, and then the sprout is removed under cover of the cloth, which has again been sperad over the tree pot. More tom-tom beating follows and playing on the horn-pipe, during which a white bag containing the large brush is smartly brought round in front of the performer squatting behind the cloth.

"The cloth under the pot undergoes a hard shaking and trembling, the bush is promptly extracted from the bag, inserted in the mold, and then the Hindoo, working himself up into a frenzy, removes the cloth, when, lo! the mango bush, which is supposed to have grown from the sprout seen just a few moments before.

"The dancing duck trick is clever, too," remarked the performer, who at the moment produced a half cocoanut and caused a small duck to appear in it, which, at the word of command, bowed and danced to the beating of a tom-tom by a youthful Indian servant, who, in the intervals of explanation, was busy preparing the tricks. Said the performer in explanation of the trick: "You take a half cocoanut and support it on three stones and then fill it with water. You palm a small duck to whose breast is fastened with wax a horse hair, which passes through a tiny hole in the bottom of the cocoanut. The other end of the hair is held in the hand that beats the tom-tom, hence the bowing and dancing of the creature.

"The Hubble-Bubble is called the Hindoo boat mystery; but you can hardly call it a trick. It is a good illustration of the natural action of air and water. I will show you. Here is an ordinary cocoanut shell which has been hollowed out through this aperture at the end. You see here at the side of the cocoanut a small hole, which is one-sixteenth part of an inch in diameter. Now, here's a chair rung which I stwo in ches in circumference and eight inches long. A hole has been, as you see, drilled through it lengthwise about one-sixteenth in diameter. Now, here is a small boat which is eighteen inches long, five inches wide and two inches deep, with a small hole bored through the side near the bottom.

"A small seat bar is at one end, in which is drilled a hole large enough to allow the chair rung to fit tightly. The cocoanut is first filled with water, and a finger is placed over the hole in the side. Then one end of the chair rung is inserted in the cocoanut aperture and the other in the seat bar of the boat. Now you fill the boat with water. At intervals of a few seconds the action of the water and air will throw a stream from the small hole in the side of the cocoanut into the boat. People believe that the juggler regulates the stream, but that's wrong; he knows, however, when to command.

"The great basket trick, where the performer thrusts a sword through it many times while a man is inside? That is one of the great mysteries of Hindoo jugglery. Before explaining it I will go through the trick with you," which was done with the assistance of the young Hindoo.

"As you see," continued our friend, "the trick consists in putting a man into the net, in which he is tightly tied, and then laid across the top of a basket about three feet long, eighteen inches wide, and two feet deep. A sheet is then placed over all, and within ten seconds the net is thrown out from underneath the sheet, in which is enclosed the turban of the juggler who has apparently disappeared from the basket.

"A moment later the cover of the basket is removed by the conjuror who is performing the trick, and who, after arranging the sheet loosely over the basket, stamps on it and sits down in it. After this he gets up, places the lid on the basket, binds it tightly with ropes, and then with a sharp sword pierces the basket viciously on all sides.

"This trick is explained away by the fact that when the man is placed in the net he immediately loosens the cord, which runs from top to bottom, and when it is loosened it allows him to get out through the side, leaving his head-gear in the net. He inces this together again with the cord attached, so that it may be examined again after it is thrown out, leaving no trace of his escape from the net. Then while the cover is being removed, the juggler in the basket curls himself round the edge with his feet closely folded against his body, which allows ample room for the assistant to stand and sit in the basket.

"During the sword thrusts he lies with his knees drawn tightly against his chest, changing position so as to allow the sword to strike the four sides of the basket. He must, of course, be very smart to dodge the swords."

BEAUTIFUL CITIES.

Lucerne, in Switzerland, and Garmisch, in Bavaria, have usually been accorded two of the most beautiful towns in Europe. Berlin is considered the healthiest, Stockholm and Christiania coming next, the death rates of these cities, as a rule, being the lowest on the continent. London, too, occupies a favorable position, after those mentioned. But places like Rome and Venice run up high death rates. The unhealthiest place in the world is Alexandria. Notwithstanding its unvarying fine weather, its 300 fountains and its soft sea breezes, the death rate there reaches 52.9 per 1,000.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

Pens to the number of 3,500,000 are used throughout the world every day in the week.

CITY ADEVERTISEMENTS.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 149.

An ordinance regulating the construction and uses of sidewalks within the corporate limits of the city of Fort Wayne.

Section 1. All sidewalks on Calhoun street from the New York, Chicago and St. Louis R. R. to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.; Columbia and Main streets from Harrison to Barr; Berry from Calhoun to Clinton streets, and Court street, shall be constructed of sound flagging stone, and no other material shall be used on such street for such purposes, except by express order of the board of public works.

Sec. 2. The grade for sidewalks shall be given by the city civil engineer under the supervision of the board of public works, and when once a grade for an improvement is approved by said board of public works the same shall be the established grade.

When any person shall build or assist in building any sidewalk when no grade has been established, or without first obtaining a grade therefor, from the city civil engineer, or who shall build or assist in building any sidewalk contrary to any grade which may be hereafter established by the board of public works, or contrary to any of the provisions of this ordinance, he shall in either case be subject to a forfeit and pay ten dollars for every day of such offense, and a like forfeiture and payment for every day he shall fail to remove and reconstruct the same after notice by the board of public works.

Sec. 3. No cellar doors shall rise or project above the sidewalk; nor shall the hinges thereof or any other thing connected therewith project or rise above the door, or shall any staple, lock or any other fastening be placed upon the upper side thereof.

Sec. 4. All awnings shall be constructed of cloth and the frames shall be elevated at least eight feet and curtain seven feet at the lowest part thereof above the sidewalk, and shall not project over the same to exceed three quarters of the width thereof. They shall be supported without posts, by iron brackets or by an iron frame work attached firmly to the building, so as to leave the sidewalk entirely unobstructed thereby. All awnings heretofore erected contrary to the provisions of this section shall be removed by the owner thereof by three days' notice from the superintendent of police, for such owner to remove the same. And if such owner shall fail or refuse to comply with such notice he shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. No person or persons receiving or delivering goods, wares, or merchandise, shall place or keep upon or shall suffer to be placed or kept upon such sidewalk in the city, any goods, wares or merchandise, which he or they shall be receiving or delivering, without leaving a passageway clear for pedestrians of not less than six (6) feet in width, and no person or persons receiving or delivering such goods shall suffer the same to be or remain upon such sidewalk for longer than five (5) hours.

Sec. 6. No person or persons, whether licensed as an auctioneer or not, shall sell or attempt to sell, or shall cry for sale at public auction in the city, any goods, chattels or personal property whatever, to any person or persons, so as to collect a crowd of people upon streets or sidewalks of the city, whereby the free passage thereof of any person or persons is prevented or hindered.

Sec. 7. No person shall ride, drive, lead, push, draw, or back any horse, wagon, cart or other vehicle over any sidewalk, or use, ride or drive any horse, wagon, sled, or sleigh thereon, except at public or private crossings, PROVIDED, that whenever from want of an alley adjacent to any lot or part of lot, there be no convenient access thereto, otherwise than by crossing such sidewalk, it shall be lawful for the owner or occupant of such lot or part of lot, or for any person in his employ, to drive on or over such sidewalk for the purpose of discharging any bulky or needful article on such lot or part of lot, and also to ride, lead or drive any animal or vehicle, as aforesaid, for the purpose of entering upon such lot or part of lot, if only at the place where such riding, leading or driving shall be done, said sidewalk shall have been paved with flagstone or brick set upon edge so that riding or driving shall not be injurious to such sidewalk. It shall also be lawful for livery-stable keepers, lumbermen and other such persons, or their employes, and whose ordinary business may require, to make such crossings with such animal or vehicle, if such sidewalk, at the place to be crossed, shall first have been paved as aforesaid, and if, moreover, the movement of foot passengers thereon be not impeded.

Sec. 8. All cross-walks shall be kept and reserved free from any sleighs, wagons, carts or carriages, and horses or other animals, being placed or suffered to stand thereon, except so far as may be necessary in crossing the same; and the owner of any sleigh, wagon, cart or other carriage, or horse or other animal, offending herein, shall be subject to the penalty herein prescribed.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to throw material of any kind upon any sidewalk in the city while building, erecting or repairing any building or place, fronting upon the same or bordering thereon.

Sec. 10. All shade or ornamental trees shall be planted on a line two (2) feet inside of the outer line of the sidewalk; and if any trees shall have been heretofore planted within or without the line established, at the time the same were set out, or shall hereafter be planted in violation of this ordinance, the board of public works shall have the power in their discretion, to cause the same to be taken up and set out. Provided, that in no case shall such discretion be exercised unless such trees form a material obstruction to the street or sidewalk, nor unless the season shall be favorable for transplanting the same.

Sec. 11. All trees kept, maintained or cultivated in any of the streets or public places of the city shall have the limbs cut close to the trunk and in such a manner that the boughs and branches thereof shall not be less than nine fet above the ground; and it shall not be lawful to keep, maintain or cultivate trees in any of the streets or public places of the city, except in the manner provided in this ordinance; and any person who shall fail to comply herewith, after three days' notice from the board of public works, shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Sec. 12. Any person who shall keep or leave open any cellar door or grating of any coal hole, vault or area on any highway or sidewalk, or suffer the same to be kept or left open, or who shall suffer any sidewalk adjoining his premises to become or continue so broken as to endanger life or limb, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Sec. 13. It shall be the duty of all policemen to take note of all defects in sidewalks and when out of repair, notify the board of public works.

Sec. 14. From and after the first day of May until the first day of October, of each and every year, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to wash, or cause to be washed, any pavement, or window upon the line of such pavement, with a hose or street washer, or by throwing or dashing water against and upon the same, between the hours of seven o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening. And all dirt, mud and rubbish must be swept off from all sidewalks by seven-thirty in the morning of each and every day.

Sec. 15. Every owner or occupant of any house or other building, and the owner or proprietor, lessee or person entitled to possession of any vacant lot, and every person having charge of any church, jail, public hall or other building in the city, shall, during the winter season and during the time snow shall continue on the ground by nine o'clock on each and every morning, clean the sidewalk in front of such house or building, and in front of such lot, from snow or ice, and keep it conveniently free thereof during the day; and shall also, at all times, keep such sidewalks clear from all dirt and filth, or other obstructions or incumbrances, so as to allow citizens to use the said sidewalks in an easy and commodious manner.

Sec. 16. It shall be the duty of all policemen and other city officers in case of accident, to report the same to the city attorney, together with the names of any witnesses to said accident if known to them, at once in writing.

Sec. 17. Sidewalks shall be constructed so as to incline upwards from the outer edge one inch in every three feet, and no part of said sidewalk shall be taken for private use, by lowering or cutting down the same next to the building, or railing off the same by any wooden or iron railing or by shutting off the public from passing along and over the same, and such sidewalk shall not be raised up next to any building by constructing any platform on the same, of either wood, iron or stone, but such sidewalk shall be built flush up to the building, on a uniform grade, as herein provided.

Sec. 18. No boiler, steam shaft, furnace or steam pipe, or cesspool, shall be constructed or located for use, and no explosive substance, or inflammable oil or substance, shall be stored or kept for any purpose under any sidewalk in the city; and no excavation, when permitted, shall be ventilated into the street, unless the aperture or ventilating hole or opening shall be securely covered, as herein provided.

Sec. 19. Whenever the owner or occupant of any premises in the city shall be notified by the board of public works or by someone acting under the supervision of said board of public works, to raise, lower or relay or repair any sidewalk bordering on any premises owned or occupied by him, it shall be the duty of such owner or occupant to cause such improvement to be made within the time specified in such notice and in the manner to be directed by the board of public works. If any such owner or occupant shall neglect or refuse to comply with any such requirement, he shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Sec. 20. It shall be unlawful for any person to construct or maintain, place, or cause to be constructed or maintained, any portico, porch, door, window, steps, or fence, which shall project into or over any street, alley or sidewalk in such manner as to obstruct free passage along or over the same.

Sec. 21. It shall be unlawful for any person to place or keep or allow to be placed or kept any pot, jar, or box of plants or flowers in or upon the window sill of any building touching or coming near to the street line of any public street in the city of Fort Wayne, above the first story thereof without having such pots, jars, or boxes protected from falling into or upon the sidewalks of said streets, by strong wire or iron guards securely fastened to the outer casing of such windows.

Sec. 22. It shall be unlawful for any person to saw or split fire wood on any sidewalk of this city or cause or permit the same to be done.

Sec. 23. It shall be unlawful for the owner or occupant of any building to cause the pipes conducting water from the eaves of such building, to be so constructed as to spurt water over the adjoining sidewalk.

Sec. 24. It shall be unlawful to clean or scale fish, or to do anything that might tend to be a nuisance in or upon any street, alley or public place in this city.

Sec. 25. The following ordinance is hereby repealed: Chapter 46, Revised Ordinances of the City of Fort Wayne, approved March 11, 1887, and all the amendments to any section thereof. Likewise any and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict therewith.

26. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approved by mayor and legal publication.

Sec. 27. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than one dollar ($1.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100.)

SYLVESTER M'MAHON.

Done at the Council Chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, this, the 23rd day of January, 1900.

Approved January 26th, 1900.

HENRY P. SCHERER, Mayor.

Attest:
HENRY B. MONNING, City Clerk.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 150.

An ordinance regulating the construction of vaults.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the common council of the city of Fort Wayne that each and every tenement house, factory, dwelling house, shop, hotel and occupied building shall be furnished with a suitable privy, the vault of which shall be one which shall sink under ground at least four feet deep, and walled up with brick, stone or other metallic substance, which shall be water tight; and said privy shall at all times be kept so as not to cause unwholesome, noxious or offensive smells.

Sec. 2. The board of health, upon being satisfied that any tenement house, factory, shop, dwelling house, hotel building, hereinbefore mentioned, is not provided with a suitable privy, and having declared so, shall cause a written or printed notice to be given the owner or agent if found within the city (if not, then the lessee or occupant); and if within ten days such privy be not constructed, shall cause complaint to be made for violation of this ordinance, and each and every day's failure to comply with such notice shall be deemed a distinct offense, and as such punished.

Sec. 3. All privies constructed of insufficient materials or in unsuitable places, or in an insufficient and inadequate manner, or suffered to become too full, or to emit noxious or offensive smells, shall be deemed a nuisance, if injurious to health, comfort or convenience. Any owner, occupant or lessee of premises whereon the same is situated, shall be liable to the penalty herein provided for constructing, suffering, or maintaining the same.

Sec. 4. The contents of any privy shall not be deposited at any place other than that designated by the board of health.

Sec. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as applying to houses, factories, stores, shops, or buildings furnished with a cleanly and proper water-closet, properly connected with a sewer or water-course; nor shall anything herein be construed as repealing any ordinance heretofore established concerning privies and nuisances.

Sec. 6. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage, approval by mayor and legal publication.

JOHN J. BAUER.

Done at the Council Chamber in the city of Fort Wayne, Indiana, this, the 23rd day of January, 1900.

Approved January 26th, 1900.

HENRY P. SCHERER, Mayor.

Attest:
HENRY B. MONNING, City Clerk.

To Carpenters, Contractors and the Public.

We cheerfully give estimates on Plumbing, Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating, Electric Wiring, Sewerage and Beer Pump Work.

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A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

MIDNIGHT IN CHINATOWN.

Tonight Manager W. O. Edmunds presents the above named sensational melodrama for public approval. It is a carefully compiled series of startling and life-like scenes and experiences and incidents of actual occurence. The principal scenes are Mountain Top, Meiggs' Wharf, San Francisco Bay; The Owl Resort, Big Bonanza Mine Office, Street in San Francisco, Interior of an Opium Den. It is a story of the Golden Gate city and a production of scenic splendor, everything being built for the play. The story opens



DOROTHY KENT,
With Davidson Stock Co.

at a summer resort in the mountains, where the heroine is being coerced by a false friend into an elopement with the villian. This is thwarted by the hero, who, in shielding his fiancee, is compelled to acquisce to a charge of attempted murder. The scenes rapidly change to San Francisco bay—the prison in which the hero is incarcerated—to the home of the heroine, from which she is abducted—to an opium den, from which she is rescued and taken from the clutches of the villian by the hero and a body of police at the climax of one of the most sensational scenes ever staged in a purely American play of sensational and truthful realism.

DAVIDSON STOCK COMPANY.

Something out of the ordinary is offered the patrons of the Temple theatre next Monday night, which will be the opening of a week's engagement of the Davidson Stock company, in support of the clever comedy pair, James F. Kelly and Dorothy Kent. This is said to be the strongest acting and specialty organization seen in the west this season at popular prices. Plays are new and secured on heavy royalties, and each piece is said to be a perfect production. "Cheek," the four-act comedy which first brought Roland Reed into prominence, will be the opening bill. Matinees will be given



JAMES T. KELLY,
With Davidson Stock Co.

Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Monday night ladies will be admitted to the 30 cent seats at half price if seats are secured before 6 p. m.

A PROMOTER'S PARADISE.

The little and bran-new republic of Acre, up on the headwaters of the Amazon, occupying territory in dispute between Brazil and Bolivia, is a veritable pais de Jauja for promoters. Provisional President Galvez has been granting concessions for all possible enterprises, and subsidies have been promised all applicants from brewers to bootblacks. Acre is in the heart of the rubber region, and is supposed to contain gold as well as Indians and miasmatic fevers. Its independence was no sooner asserted, backed by an imposing army of 200 ragged troops, when the concession hunters were making their way up there. They flocked from all over the globe, and President Galvez was nothing loath to grant charters for a consideration, charters that would have an alluring look to people in London, Paris, and New York. But all the visions of the speculators will end in smoke, as Brazil and Bolivia are apparently going to settle their differences, and the republic of Acre will disappear forever from the map, if it has been surveyed as yet, which one may doubt. The only chance of making money quickly that President Galvez appears to have overlooked is the issuing of postage stamps, a device in favor in the republiquitas of Central America when rulers get hard up. Messrs. Galvez and Cabinet will soon be rulers on the face of the earth, for Brazil wants them badly, and Bolivia has a way of shooting the setters-up of new governments on her land. But while it has lasted the republic of Acre has made a stir among the promoters. It has set an example of liberality in charters to the rest of the world. It has been as busy with incorporations as New Jersey or Delaware.—Mexican Herald.

A STILL, SMALL VOICE.

Conscience, in its healthy state, is the most restless part of the human make-up. Like the true prince in the story, it cannot sleep if the slightest pressure weighs upon it.

Eighteen years ago a woman boarded a train on the Wisconsin Central railroad. She was going to a neighboring town, and carried in her bucket a mileage book with which to pay her fare.

For some reason the conductor was hurried, and as he went through the car, the new-comer escaped his glance. Involuntarily, a temptation came to her. She sat still and said nothing. At the next station she got off the train, owing the railroad company 16 cents.

At first she laughed over the matter, but as time went on, it began to look more serious. She was fundamentally a good woman. The community respected and liked her. Her life was blameless and she was charitable to the unfortunate; but the trivial secret debt remained upon her mind.

Last summer she determined to be what every one supposed her to be—perfectly honest. She wrote a letter to the Wisconsin Central Railroad company and told the whole story. She enclosed sixteen 2-cent stamps, which paid her debt and the interest upon it for eighteen years, and, more than all, she was brave and true enough to sign her name to the letter.

The company recognized her courage, and a few days later she received from them a note expressing their high appreciation of it.—Youth's Companion.

"A SUBLIME REALITY."

"About ten years ago," says Rev. L. W. Munshall, "I was holding services in a populous town. I was told that the most prominent business man there was an infidel. He was a man of intelligence and morality, but a very pronounced opponent of religion, who missed no opportunity of denouncing Christianity and its professors. To our surprise, he attended the first meeting in the Presbyterian church. We soon found, however, that he came to mock.

"The sermon that night was on the heinousness of sin. He went away seriously thoughtful. He came the next night. I preached on God's remedy for sin. He remained to pray, and went home a saved man. He closed his place of business for the two weeks I remained in the place, and visited every house in the town, and apologized to the people for having ever advocated infidel views, and assured them that the religion of Jesus Christ was a sublime reality. He told them of his own conversion, and urged every one to attend the meetings. Many came on his invitation, and were saved. He lived seven years after that time, and during those years he stadfastly maintained his Christian profession. His funeral was largely attended, and there were many testimonies to the consistency of his Christian character and the earnestness with which he strove to win souls for Christ."—The Religious Telescope.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, "but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all throat, chest and lung diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

CENTENARIAN NOT UNCOMMON.

As to centenarians, there are thousands of such living in our own time. In 1898 Ireland boasted of 578 centenarians of authenticated age; Spain, 491; France, 293; England, 146; Germany, 75c, and Scotland, 46. Our own country lacks verified records of centenarians, although it is quite an ordinary thing to come across the obituary of a centenarian, or to read of birthday anniversaries of persons whose age exceeds the century mark.—Chicago News.

OLD INDIAN JEWELRY.

Indian jewelry is renowned the world over. The kind of which we see most is the gold and silver hammered designs of the Hindoo gods and filigree silver work. The beautiful enamels and art works of the goldsmith are rarely on view. There is an all-prevailing fad in India of owning jewels, not for wearing purposes, but because they are safe investments, and if necessary can be easily hidden or buried. The famous Nana Sahib's wealth when dug up filled wagon after wagon.—Chicago News.

AWAITING DEVELOPMENT.

Large portions of South America and South Africa may be undeveloped and possessed of great material resources, but nowhere else does such a combination of human and natural conditions tempt industrial activity as in China. Nowhere else are so many hard-working and temperate men and women, waiting only to be taught, such wealth of coal and other minerals, such fertile soil, such splendid rivers and harbors. Were the field small it would not be so tempting.—Ainslee's Magazine.

TRAINING IN GERMANY.

There are in Germany, distributed in 605 places, 861 schools and institutes where manual training is carried on in 1,514 workshops. Of this number 830 schools and institutes conduct the training on a basis calculated to teach the art of imparting the knowledge of manual training. Prussia has 570 manual training schools, spread over 435 places and distributed among 590 workshops.—New York Press.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

THE THIRTIETH'S BAND

Capt. Charles E. Reese Has Made It Famous in Manila as the Best in the Islands.

(Correspondence Detroit Journal.)

Manila, P. I., Dec. 10.—Numerous and nameless are the yellow streaks which run through the brain and body of the Filipino. Those of the American army officers here who have the most charity in their souls say that the Filipino is not much of a citizen. This is the best they dare say without brushing up against an argument. And this country is far too hot for arguing. Thousands of other Americans speak less mildly about this little brown native of Luzon, but they will tell you when forced to it that his soul is not a dead, dark thing.

One big, bright star of purest ray spoils the darkness of this brown man's inner being, and in its white beam you can see the best things which are in him. I saw these things tonight on the Luneta—and heard the concourse of sweet sounds.

From long affiliation some of the elements of the Chinaman have been grafted into the nature of the Filipino. For the most part these elements would not add to the admirable qualities of a monkey. And he clutches at certain fatal ideas of leading the life of a Sybarite, upon a small scale and a smaller capital. Perhaps it was from the Spaniard that he drew these ideas. For the instinct, fearful and abiding, which causes him to abhor all manner of continued hard work—he must blame the torrid sun for that, because it swings down very close to his head. Ah, but he is not all bad, for the musical conception in his soul is finer than silken fibers and as true as an inspiration.

Let it be said that he has the avarice and the cunning of the Chinaman; the craft without the courtesy of a Spaniard; and an untamable passion of laziness, which is peculiarly Filipino—but after all, he can make music like an angel and teach you that he has a little corner on heaven's chief rapture, which you can't buy, bully or beat out of him. Write home that the Filipino is only an animal and hopelessly ill-conditioned at that—then on Saturday night listen to the native concert on the Luneta, and you would go hungry to get your letter back.

Manila is famous for three things, so foreigners say—hemp, tobacco and the Luneta. And the greatest of these is the Luneta, where there are band concerts in the evening, where you will see the handsomest equipages and the fanciest ponies—the promenade where you will see army and navy officers in immaculate duck, also officers' ladies and other ladies, but lovely all because it is either twilight or evening, and the genius of romance makes all things lovely with music in the air and the great darkening bay for a background.

The concert begins at 5:30 and lasts for two hours. It is the social event of the day. The military law which clears the streets after the hour of 8:30 has been the killing condition to all social functions of the evening. After the concert the best people of the city dine and are immured in their houses until the following day. If you are invited out for dinner, the invitation is also good for one night's lodging.

The best military bands of the island each have their night on the Luneta. The Thirtieth infantry, Colonel Gardener's regiment, occupies the stand every Wednesday evening. By many persons this band is considered to be the best military organization on the island. Whether they are rendering a classical symphony or a plantation rag-time, it is done with a delicacy and finish and a sweetness which thrills. Capt. Chas. E. Reese, adjutant of the Thirtieth, is responsible to a great extent for the excellence of the band, and he has received countless congratulations from both officers and civilians.

But the night of nights on the Luneta is when the fifty natives are in the stand. It is also a night of thrills, raptures, memories and air castles.

The great elongated oval of the drive is thronged with carriages, each carrying double lights. From the wall of the city the spectacle is a marvelous one. It looks like a monster, blazing ring setting, rimmed with a sheen of diamond dust and with a great brilliant in the center shining white as a polar star. The outer rim is made up of carriage lights and the heart of the setting is the illuminated band stand.

Just at dusk these half hundred natives, dressed in pure white, begin their enchantment, and only in the intervals are you conscious of passing time. They do not terrify you with the crash of harmonious thunder, but they appeal with a tenderness strange and subtle, like the caress of a mother's hand. They do not stir you into fevers of ambition or move you with fierce desires. They do not interpret those maddening martial minors which have whipped cravens into terrible fighting machines—but they soothe you with melodies bewitchingly soft, marvelously sweet, like the memories of good deeds you have done. There is a languorous witchery in the strains which are borne to you, as delicious as the perfume from rain-showered tropic hills. They seem to be telling you heart stories, passionate but pure.

As you stand there listening with your whole soul, no thought is in your brain of the ambuscade at Caloocan behind the flag or truce, you do not remember how the fellows of these players ran like children before the white column invading their lands in the north. You forget that at this very moment men of the same race are martialing in the southern provinces, urged on by the forlorn hope of killing you off in the near future. You forget that the wives and mothers and old men of these very musicians likely are availing themselves of every craft to get supplies to the active patriots beyond our lines. There is only vague wonderment in your brain with the ecstacy of the music. You wonder why you did not understand before about the big, bright star which whitens the souls of those dark men.

Not until the spell is lifted do you think about the things which brought you to this land. And then slowly the old thoughts come back, while you hear the voices and the whips of the pony boys, and the great sparkling mass of carriage lights moves. And you hear the momentary din of clapping hands and the eternal encore of the surf on the beach. You know it is night, for the twilight is gone and the stars are white. They hang low and luminous across the bay among the lights of the harbor.

The old thoughts come back, but new ones are with them—new ones which take away the hatred, the harshness and the intensity. It could not be otherwise because you have seen the best things which are in these little dark people. They have shown you the good things which are in them in the white light of their big, bright star.

Will Levington Comfort.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

One of the old Stockton and Darlington engine drivers has just retired from active service. He has been an engine driver since 1833, and in the forty-six years has traveled nearly 2,000,000 miles on his engine.

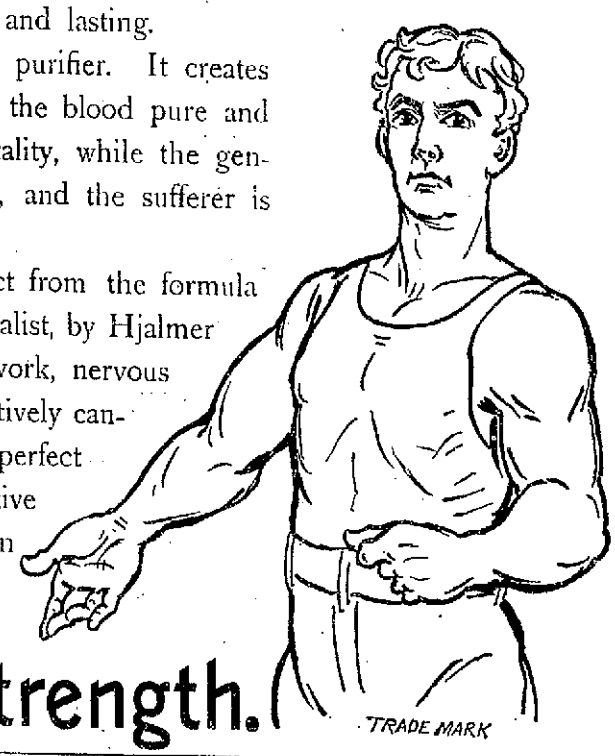
BAR-BEN

The Great Restorative.

If we should fully describe the effects of Bar-Ben upon men and women, our claims would be so startling, few would believe us. Draw on your imagination to its fullest extent, Bar-Ben will even then far exceed your expectations. Never has its equal been known in medical science. The most complicated and aggravated cases, heretofore considered incurable, yield almost instantly to the wonderful curative properties of this great remedy. Within three days after taking the first dose, you notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy that you have counted as lost forever, while a continued judicious use causes an improvement both wonderful and lasting.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and **strength,** clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit.

Bar-Ben is not a patent medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of Elmer E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by Hjalmer O. Benson, Ph. D., B. S. For nervous prostration, overwork, nervous debility or excessive use of opium, liquor or tobacco, it positively cannot be excelled. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. 50 cts. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Bar-Ben Restorative is sold by all live druggists, or will be mailed, sealed, upon receipt of price. Address Drs. Barton and Benson,
528 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.



The Glory of Man is Strength.

Rev. David Mottat, Boston.—"I am convinced there is no remedy equal to Bar-Ben for nervous troubles. . . . After taking it for less than two weeks I was so far recovered that I was again able to resume my duties. I shall always recommend your remedy to the afflicted as I was."

Dr. John Campbell, late colonel Fifth Alabama physician, while lecturing on nervous disorders, said: "Bar-Ben Restorative has given great satisfaction in my hands when treating patients who are suffering from nervousness and weaknesses or sexual disorders, and I always welcome nearer being a specific for the speedy relief from any other remedy yet discovered. I would advise all practitioners to give it a thorough trial, instead of condemning it until as so many new remedies have been in the past."

Miss Flora Eicholtz, Omaha, Neb.—"I cannot refrain from willing to thank you for the good your wonderful remedy has done me. I had given up all hopes of ever becoming a strong woman again and had resigned myself to study life, and I cannot thank you and my Heavenly Father enough that I am well again. May God bless you and your medicines in curing all who may try them. I am recommending your restorative to all of my friends and neighbors who are not well and know of beauty it has benefitted. If you can use this letter to any advantage you can do so."

Chas. A. Strawn, Fourmile, Routt Co., Colo.—"Words are powerless to convey any idea of the mental and bodily suffering I underwent before I heard of Bar-Ben. In my despair and misery I tried scores of remedies only to find that none of them had any good or lasting effect. I had begun to believe that my case was incurable, and when I started to take your tablets I did not have the least idea that they were going to do me any good. In less than a week I noticed a change and to-day I am a well man, blessing the day I first read your advertisement and sent for a box. I have only taken eight boxes in all, and as I consider them worth their weight in gold I am sending you by express a gold nugget we lately found. It will assay nearly $10.00. Kindly accept it as a token of my good will. If I can be of any service to you let me know.

Congressman L. . . . . .—"Your great remedy has certainly worked wonders, not only in my condition, but also for several to whom I recommended it. You are welcome to refer to me, but I prefer that my name does not appear in print."

Geo. M. Gooding, Hamilton, O.—"I am at this writing an entirely different man than when I first wrote you. I now eat anything without it troubling me afterwards, also sleep well and get up refreshed ready for a day's labor. I work hard all the time, and don't feel half so tired at the end of the day. Taken altogether I feel I am a perfectly healthy man once again, mentally and bodily. I now have an object in life and can thank Bar-Ben for it all. I send you the names of some of my friends I wish you would write to or send a sample." (names withheld.)

A manufacturer of Ft. Wayne, Ind., writes:—"Business worry had pulled me down until I was a physical and mental wreck. I had no interest in anything and felt my business and myself going to the dogs. Your remedy has restored my energy and put new life into me until I feel like a man again. I shall continue to take it for a month or so longer, as I am sure I shall then be my old self again."

Engineer Sidney A. Curtis, of the Rock Island.—"There is no remedy like Bar-Ben when a man's nerves become unstrung. I have been on the road for 17 years, and only lately began to feel myself failing. I have taken already a little over two boxes of your remedy and am satisfied it is the thing for me. I have been recommending it to several of the boys and will do you all the good I can, for I believe you deserve it. You can use this letter if you wish."

Mrs. J. B. Killebrew, Welchburg, Va.—"I am writing to let you know Bar-Ben has cured me completely. I was treated by three of the best doctors in this section, and they did me no good. When I began to take Bar-Ben in April, 1899, my weight was only 108 pounds, and I was a physical wreck, so nervous I could not hold a cup of tea without spilling it. To-day I weigh 152 pounds and am as strong and hearty as I can wish. I am now sure Bar-Ben is the greatest remedy on earth. My husband started to take it last month and we notice its good effects on his health already."

Read what the above say about Bar-Ben Restorative. They are only a very few among thousands.

SOLD ONLY IN FORT WAYNE BY
RANKE & NUSBAUM, 88 Calhoun St.
A. C. GOCKE, 96 Broadway.
H. F. DEVERFORDEN, 280 Calhoun St.
WEFEL'S PHARMACY, 314 S. Hanna St.

TALES OF THE ORIENT

Some Incidents Which Have Never Appeared in Print Before.

By M. QUAD. Copyright, 1898.

One day as the grand vizier was riding abroad to show himself to his subjects and listen to any complaints, a peasant fell down before him and cried out:

"O great and powerful ruler of the world, take pity on my forlorn condition!"

"I don't see anything wrong with your condition," replied the great man as he looked the fellow over. "Didst find a bottle of horse medicine on the highway and drink it down for rare old port?"



"Why I ache and sigh and suffer, O ruler, is because I am poor in purse."

"Oh, that's it, eh? Want to be a Rothschild, do you?"

"If it so pleases your mighty highness."

"Well, I'll send you down a cart load of ducats and enter your name upon my list of nabobs. I'm always ready to grant any little favors to my subjects, you know."

Next day a cart drawn by two asses and loaded up with gold appeared before the peasant's hut. The money had not yet been unloaded when his wife planned for jewelry and a wardrobe, and a bitter quarrel was the result. Then came the peasant's father, mother, brothers and sisters and demanded portions, and these were followed by the lightning rod man, the sewing machine agent, the windmill man and various others who had something to sell. Then came neighbors who wanted to borrow, and after them a band of robbers. The peasant had not had the treasure in his possession over 12 hours when he went to the grand vizier and said:

"O, thou wise and kind-hearted ruler, take back thy ducats and leave me as before. I thought I could run a side-show, but I find I am mistaken."

"But you owe me 600 sendi as taxes," replied the great man, "and as you have not paid, I'll give orders to my executioner to whack you 100 whacks on the sole of each foot."

And a week later, as the peasant was able to hobble to his door and sit in the sun, he said to his wife:

"Now, then, I've got back my appetite for rye coffee and cornbread, and if there is any more Rothschild's business around this hut you'll dance to the music yourself!"

The cadi was giving audience in his hall one afternoon when a young girl knelt at his feet and cried out:

"O, friend of the people and boss of the universe, Truth is mighty and must prevail, but though I seek for Truth I cannot find it."

"And what do you want with Truth, O maiden?" kindly asked the great man.

"I wouldst know, O cadi, whether I am handsome and attractive. I have asked my parents, and they only reply: 'Ah-um!' I have asked my friends, and they turn from the question. I have no lack of escorts and yet none of them propose marriage. Have I a fair share of good looks, or is it my face that stops the town clock every time I pass the city hall?"



"O, maiden," said the cadi, after scratching his ear for awhile. "Truth is indeed mighty and must prevail, but at the same time Truth is a hidden jewel at the bottom of a deep well. Not having time to descend and hunt for it to-day, I must observe in regard to your beauty, your beaux, and so forth—"

"What, O cadi?"

"Well, if I were in your place, I'd start in to learn shorthand and typewriting, so as to be able to support a husband!"

One day the sultan escaped from his courtiers and struck a gait for the country, determined to find a man who would give him the truth devoid of all flattery. Coming upon a traveler who was resting in the shade of a tree, the great man began:

"O, friend, I am looking for one who has no flattery on his tongue."

"Then you've run up again the right man, old hoss!" was the blunt reply. "Old Jim Sweetzer has no 'lasses on the end of his tongue for man or woman. What wouldst thou?"

"Whilst I am nigh 50 years old, I am told every hour in the day that I don't look a day over 30."

"Then they lie like thieves! When you were yet 50 rods off I took you for an old bayseed of 70. You are a tough old case, and you bet you show it."

"My admirers would have me think I am all-wise," continued the sultan as he swallowed his cud of gum.

"Well, it don't look like it to me. You sat plumb down on a bumblebee, and in about a minute more he'll give you a lift. A wise man don't flop down without looking over the grass."

"They would have it that I always upheld the Truth."

"Mebbe you do, but if I was a tin peddler I'd be on my guard against that foxy face of yours. I believe you'd sell a sheep-pelt with a gash in it as quick as a wink. Anything more they stuff you with?"

"They tell me," mused the sultan, "that I am the greatest of earth."

"Bash!" exclaimed the traveler. "Why, I know of 50 different men who can give you all sorts of pointers. Perhaps I can myself. For instance, which end of a mule does a man always hit first on a dark night?"

"But I never knew before that a mule had two ends! Friend, thou has not only entertained me wisely and well, but taught me that flattery may even beget ignorance. Come with me to my palace and be my head-boss and only chum, and if any of the gang look cross-eyed at you, away go their heads!"

A sage of great renown was sitting in his cave one evening when a wayfarer came along and put down his bundle and began:

"O, sage, I have traveled from Wauseon on purpose to greet thee as the greatest philosopher of the age, and to ask a great favor."

"What dost thou sigh for?" asked the sage, as he tossed aside the turkey bone he had been gnawing at and wiped his fingers on his hair.

"I wouldst be a philosopher, O sage."

"What is your occupation?"

"I conduct a grocery business."

"There is philosophy in working off green watermelons and soft cucumbers," smiled the renowned.

"But not the philosophy that another generation can bring up to prove my claim to renown. Those things you speak of rather belong in the business, you know, and are acquired without thought or study."

"Well, I don't know about your being a philosopher," said the old man as he opened a bottle of beer with a great pop. "It seems to me that as a grocer, you have got a pretty soft thing. Still, we might see how you could pan out."



"Thanks, O sage. Give me a lesson and let us see."

"Very well. You see that object on the ground before you? What is it?"

"An old hat, O sage."

"What is hidden beneath it?"

"I do not know."

"Then kick it."

The man from Wauseon drew back his right foot to send that old hat flying, but it didn't fly. At the end of a quarter of an hour, when he had pulled his toes out again and chafed some of the pain away, the sage asked:

"Well, didst find out what was under the hat?"

"I didst, b'gosh!"

"Was it a feather-bed?"

"Not by a jugful! It was a ten-pound stone, and there was no soft side to it, either. Do you think I'll ever make a philosopher?"

"Not on your life, my boy!. The beginning of all philosophy is to know what's under an old hat in the road before you kick it, and you were a dismal failure. Just head back for Wauseon and your grocery business, and if you continue to give 15 ounces to the pound and three pecks and a half to the bushel, you'll get rich and die happy. Toes ache yet? Well, try some of my witch-hazel at 50 cents a bottle."

The Only Case.

"What is there that a man can do which woman has been unable to accomplish?" asked Mr. Meekton's wife.

He was silent.

"Leonidas," she said, severely, "I was addressing you. Is there anything a man can do that woman cannot?"

"Well, Henrietta, you know that a man can manage for six or seven dollars to get a hat fit to wear on any occasion—but that's the only case I can think of, Henrietta, wherein he possesses any advantage whatever."—Washington Star.

Profitable Transaction.

"How did you come into possession of this gold brick?"

"That one I use to hold the door open?" returned the breezy man from the far west. "I bought it."

"Why, I thought you were too—"

"O, it was a dull day with me, and I thought I'd do a little business simply to keep from going to sleep. My profit didn't amount to much, but every little helps. I persuaded the man to take his pay in some of my mining shares."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Lovers.

He (reading)—Chicken, roast beef, roast lamb, turkey, beefsteak and onions—

She (interrupting)—I know what I would like, that is, if you ate some, too!

He (ordering without hesitancy)—Beefsteak and onions for two!

She (rapturously) — Oh, George!—Harlem Life.

Have a Hard Time.

Twist—Doctors naturally have a hard time of it.

Twirl—What makes you think that?

Twist—Well, those patients that die aren't any too well pleased, as a rule, and those that recover and have to pay their bill are never pleased at all.—Tit-Bits.

Had Anticipated Him.

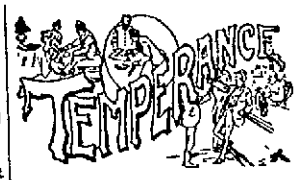
Bronson—I suppose after winning the case you invited your lawyer to take something?

Johnson—No; it was unnecessary. He had already helped himself to most of my possessions.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Philadelphia News is authority for the following: "A bartender plaintively bewailed the necessity of having to rub congealed drops of sticky beer off the bar. 'But if I let them remain,' said he, in a tone of one seeking compassion, 'they rot the wood.'

"'They rot the wood, do they?' fiercely repeated a beer bibber. 'Then what in the name of common sense does beer do to my stomach?'

"Replied the manipulator of drinks: 'It is beyond me to tell. Let me show you something.' He placed a piece of raw meat on the counter and dropped upon it a small measure of an imported ginger ale. In five minutes the meat had parted into little pieces, as if hacked by a knife."



FOR SALE.

"For sale! A good saloon—fine business place—
Good will included, too, its worth to laud!
Here's a rare snap—if wise you'll catch it up:
Reason for selling out, I go abroad!"

A "good saloon"—whence came this aspect rare?
"Fine place for business"—aye, 'tis on the way
The toiling masses pass, when homeward bound—
A trap devised to make the weak its prey!

"A snap!" for whom? Who gathers up this pelf
Through daily traffic of this daily wage?
Is it the suffering wife and helpless babe,
Or sorrowing mother, bowed by grief and age?

"Going abroad!" To seek luxurious ease,
With coffers filled, regardless of its cost
To countless lives, by a base traffic wrecked,
And countless souls, perchance, forever lost!

And yet, "the powers that be" hold slackened rein,
Nor check the rum fiend that enslaves the low—
Robs homes of want—builds up the bloated base,
And mocks at sighs and tears of helpless woe!

"For sale!" Can gold thus gotten move that load—
The prayers, groans, curses of the hearts it broke?
Can foreign scenes efface a sin-cursed past,
Or Heaven's just retributive laws rebuke?
—L. S. Harris, in National Advocate.

AN EULOGY AND ITS ANSWER.

Ingersoll and Dr. Buckley Paint Two Sides of a Picture—Which Is the Real One?

Ingersoll's eulogy of whisky: "I send you some of the most wonderful whisky that ever drove the skeleton from the forest, or painted landscapes in the brain of man. It is the mingled souls of wheat and corn. In it you will find the sunshine and shadow that chased each other over billowy fields, the breath of June, the carol of the lark, the dew of the night, the wealth of summer and autumn's rich content, all golden with imprisoned light. Drink it, and you will hear the voice of men and maidens singing the 'Harvest Home,' mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it, and you will feel within your blood the starred dawns, the dreamy, tawny dusks of perfect days. For 40 years this liquid joy has been within staves of oak, longing to touch the lips of man."

Dr. J. M. Buckley's reply: "I send you some of the most wonderful whisky that ever brought a skeleton into the closet, or painted scenes of lust and bloodshed in the brain of man. It is the ghost of wheat and corn, crazed by the loss of their natural bodies. In it you will find a transient sunshine, chased by a shadow cold as arctic midnight, in which the breath of June grows icy, and the carol of the lark gives place to the foreboding cry of the raven. Drink it, and you shall have 'woe,' 'sorrow,' 'babbling,' and 'wounds without cause;' 'your eyes shall behold strange women' and your heart shall 'utter perverse things.' Drink it deep and you shall hear the voice of demons shrieking, women wailing and worse than orphaned children mourning the loss of a father who yet lives. Drink it deep and long, and serpents will hiss in your ears, coil themselves about your neck and seize you with their fangs; for 'at last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder.' For 40 years this liquid death has been within staves of oak, harmless there as purest water. I send it to you that you may 'put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your brains.' And yet I call myself your friend."

One View.

Alcoholic drinking is not increasing, despite all statements to the contrary. For instance, the most authoritative figures show that, while the annual consumption of spirituous liquors averaged ten years ago nearly two gallons and a half for each man, woman and child in America, to-day the average is less than one gallon. It is true that the drinking of beers and ales has increased, but the demand for what are generally understood as spirituous liquors—that is, whisky and wines—has steadily decreased, and the figures for the last year, so far as they have been collected, show that the decrease continues to be greater as the years go on. The causes for this are several, but one of them certainly is that employers are exacting abstinence more and more from men whom they place in any sort of responsible positions. This is getting to be the universal rule in business.—Edward W. Bok, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Power of Habit.

"Habits of temperance or intemperance," says Dr. Mary Wood-Allen in "Baby's Firsts," "may be inculcated in the baby by the plan pursued in its feeding. The food, if given irregularly, is of necessity given intemperately, and the child is thus taught to eat for the gratification of the sense of taste, which is of itself the foundation of intemperance. If the child is fed every time it cries, or to still pain, the lesson taught is to try to forget present discomfort by putting something into its mouth. It will not be surprising if a child thus taught follows out the teaching in maturity and attempts to quiet sorrow, to drown care, to deaden pain, by putting something into its mouth, learning after a time that alcohol has a charm that temporarily annihilates all grief. We thus come to see that the regular habit of feeding infants has in it a moral quality, and is worth our serious consideration."

Different Points of View.

"I don't see how you men can go out every night."

He—Oh, that easy. But I'll admit it puzzles me sometimes how I am going to get in.—Brooklyn Life.

HIS DEFENDER.

A Pathetic Sketch from Real Life in the Slum District—The Saloon Played a Part.

There is much that is intinitely pathetic in the lives of the children of the slums. Those who are accustomed to working among them and to teaching them in mission Sunday schools or in industrial schools, or who are thrown into contact with them in any way, are often surprised and touched at many of the things that come under their personal observation — things that prove that there is often a pathetic longing and sometimes a striving for better things in the lives of some of these little waifs of the street.

One of the institutional churches in a large eastern city opened a playground, sand-garden and open-air gymnasium for the children in the tenement house district in which the church is located, last summer. Nearly 75 of the poor little tenement house waifs appeared the first day the playground was opened. Some of them were dirty beyond belief, and all were ragged and forlorn looking. Among them was a dark-eyed, dirty-faced, unhappy and unhealthy-looking boy of about 12 years of age. He looked as if life had gone hard with him from the day of his birth, and no doubt it had. He was pathetically thin, and he had a careworn look that it is always sorrowful to see in the face of a child. He stood apart from the other and more active boys, and did not make any attempt to gain possession of the swing or of



SHE SHOOK HIM WITH VIGOR.

any of the gymnasium apparatus for which the other boys were contending. Presently a noisy boy, with the face and actions of a bully, called out derisively to the boy who was standing alone in a corner of the yard:

"Hey, there, Bill Loftus! What you mopin' for? 'Cause yer dad got full an' got run in las' night for lickin' yer maw? Say, fellers, did you know that Billy Loftus' dad got run in las' night an' that his maw has a black eye this morning?"

The face of the miserable looking Billy Loftus paled and his lips quivered. No doubt his heart was quivering too. His big black eyes filled with tears. He was about to make some reply when a red-haired, scrawny-looking girl of about 12 years darted swiftly across the yard, her blue eyes aflame. Grasping the jeering bully by the coat collar, she shook him with wonderful vigor while she said in a shrill and cutting voice:

"Shame on you, Jack Sanders! Shame on you for twitting a boy just up from a sick bed for what he can't help! How would you like it if it was your mother that had the black eye? And if it was your father that did it? There isn't a boy but you in the yard that would be mean enough to say what you have said to Billy there! Ev'rybody shame 'im!"

She flung the dazed boy from her and drew back with one arm and finger outstretched, a hiss of shame and contempt coming from between her thin lips. Instantly the arm of nearly every boy and girl in the yard was outstretched and hisses were heard from all parts of the yard. Jack Sanders looked utterly abashed and rebuked. He stood still for a moment with a crimson face and then turned suddenly and fled from the yard, while Billy's defender went up to him and said, soothingly:

"I wouldn't mind what he said one bit if I were you, Billy." Then she added with sorrowful truthfulness: "You ain't the only boy in this yard whose father has acted like that, but there ain't none of us mean enough to say anything about it. I guess that your father will do better after this. You will do better when you get to be a man, anyhow, won't you?"

"If I didn't think that I would I'd never want to be a man," said the boy, solemnly. God grant that he and every child in that wretched tenement house district in which evil runs rampant may live to be better men and better women than their parents are through the efforts of those who are working to bring such children as these out of the darkness of sin into the marvelous light of God.—J. T. Harbour, in Union Signal.

Brother Wakefield Has Departed.

Brother James Wakefield, of the Little Valley Tribune, passed through Giveadam Gulch two days ago for the east. He is done with the newspaper business in Arizona. He came out here with high hope and ambitions, and he confessed to bitter disappointment. Little Valley people gave him a warm welcome, but after he had issued his first number they, of course, started in to size him up as a man. The paper was all right, but had the editor any sand? They sent a man into the office to bluff him, and Brother Wakefield took the bluff. They sent a man in to pull his nose, and the nose didn't object. That settled it. Every critter for 20 miles around who wanted to lick somebody sailed into Brother Wakefield. He was held up, stood up, knocked down and made to eat dirt, and at length he gave up the struggle and suspended his paper. He talked to us with trembling lip and tears in his eyes, but we had no word of consolation. He ought to have known better than to have come out here in the first place. A baker or butcher might get along by ducking and dodging and crawfishing, but an editor who won't fight and fight for all he's worth had better keep out of the swim. He may be weak on politics and poetry, but he's expected to be handy with a pop and take no sass from anybody.

THE ARIZONA KICKER

There is Excitement in Editorial Life in the West.

Copyright, 1898 By M. QUAD

Just as an Experiment.

Tuesday afternoon last, as we were busy at our editorial table, a stranger entered and began firing at us with two guns. We were too surprised to do any dodging, and our nearest pistol was ten feet away. It was all over in 15 seconds, however, and the shooter had fired 12 bullets without even grazing our hide. There were two bullet holes in the back of our chair, three through the stovepipe behind us, and a wall received the other bullets. We rose up after awhile and took the man by the neck and slammed him around until he begged for mercy. He gave his name as Elkins, and said he was on his way from Salt Lake to Prescott. When he arrived here it struck him to try an experiment. He had a curiosity to know whether an editor would fight, and what an editor would say in his dying moments. As a matter of fact he had nothing against us, and when the affair was over he subscribed for the Kicker and paid two years in advance. That was the first time we had sat down without a gun within reach for five years, and nobody need plan on the idea that we will do it again. Had we been "heeled" Mr. Elkins would now be sleeping with his forefathers. Nevertheless, he got enough at our hands to satisfy him that the editorial fraternity of Arizona is not to be walked on, and that any experiments with the craft may result in springing the bear-trap.

He Got Something.

Believing it to be the duty of every postmaster in the United States to sleep in the post office, and thus be on hand to guard its interests at all hours, we moved our bed from the Kicker office several months ago. While the office closes at nine o'clock in the evening, any of the boys who come hanging at the door from that hour to daylight can arouse us and get their mail. On Monday night last, about the hour of midnight, we were aroused by some one firing six bullets into the door. We got out of bed and asked who it was and what was wanted, and a strange voice replied that if we didn't hand him out a hatful of letters he'd fill the old building full of lead. He added that he also wanted a drink and a hair-cut, and that we'd better be lively about it. We were lively. We do not run a saloon and a barber shop in connection with the post office. We got down our gun and opened the door and shot three bullets through the stranger's whiskers and three more through his hat, and the way he went galloping down the street would have made a cowboy jealous. Our esteemed contemporary heard of the incident and used it as a foundation of the article headed: "Our Postmaster a Would-Be Murderer!" But we are not kicking about it. His weekly circulation is down to 168 copies, and nine-tenths of his readers are cross-eyed or drunk half the time.

Good for What Ailed Him.

For the past three months a man calling himself "Awful Abe Jones" has been hanging around this town of Givendam Gulch and giving everybody the grand bluff. Two or three people who pretended to know him said that he was a terrible man to go up against, and rather than shoot him down and have the trouble of a coroner's inquest, the boys have swallowed his bluffs. Tuesday afternoon Mr. Jones got word that this climate was bad for his neck, and he stood up and defied any man or a dozen men to lay hands on him. His neck was never healthier, he contended, and it would be a cold day when he was run out of town. At 11 o'clock that night we got a quiet tip, and ten minutes later found Mr. Jones at the usual spot. He had a rope around his neck, his elbows were tied behind him, and he was weeping and entreating the dozen men standing about. The bluffing business had come to a sudden end, and he wanted to leave the gulch at once. The rope was pulled to see how it worked. It worked so well that Mr. Jones went up to the limb. He was drawn up and let down several times, and was then told to go. He went. His neck has gained several inches in length, and he had some difficulty in promising to be 25 miles away before daylight, but he got what was good for him—and won't strike the next town with a whoop and a bang.

The leading products of southern California are citrus fruits, dried fruits, canned fruits, and vegetables grain, beet sugar, gold, and petroleum.

White Fruit House

In order to meet the wants of the trade, we have laid in an extraordinary large stock of goods. Notwithstanding the tendency for prices going up, our supplies were purchased early, thereby you will derive the benefit of the low prices.

The Sugar market has taken a drop of a half cent per pound on all grades.

SUGARS ADVANCED ½C POUND.

Choice Extra Yellow C Sugar, 4½ lb
Cut Loaf, Sugar 6; lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5c lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 5½c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 6c lb

COFFEES STILL REMAIN UNCHANGED.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 10½ lb
Very Best, Green Rio, 12c lb
Old Government Laguayra Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 28c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 14 lb.
Roasted in Packages, 12c lb.
Roasted Java, 30c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on yet.

Good, Young Hyson 35c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 30c lb; best, 50c lb.
Best, Imperial, 50c lb.
English Breakfast, best, 50c lb.
Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb package, 25c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 10c can
Calif'rnia Egg Plums, 10c can.
California Apricots, 10c can.
California Peaches, 10c can.
California White Cherries 20c can
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
Choice Sugar Corn, 7c can
Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 8c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 10c lb.
California Apricots 10c lb.
California Prunes 5c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 12c lb.
New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 17c lb.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $4.50
Fancy White Fish, kit, 75c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.00
Mackerel, kit, $1.25
Labrador Herring 7c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.10
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, 90c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 7c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled, Linseed Oil, 50c gallon
Raw, Linseed Oil, 50c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Dark, 20c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 40c gallon
Lard Oil, 50c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 25c per gallon.
Best New Orleans 30c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.
Good New Orleans Molasses, 15c gal.
Fish Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kuemmel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c.
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cuba Fine Cut, 40c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut 60c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 5c; per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Tam Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, Eagle Plug, J. T. Plug, 35c lb.
Standard Navy Plug, 26c plug.
Bamboo Smoking, 25c lb
Golden Star Smoking, 35c lb.
Mail Pouch, 40c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 25c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 39c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 35c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 65c.
Linoleum, good, 85c yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.40 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 35c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Supers, per yard 50c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

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The Pennsylvania Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Trains Run by Central Time.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Alpena and Chicago	* 3 45 am	* 1 10 pm
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 45 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 5 10 am	* 9 11 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 20 am	* 9 40 am
Pittsburg and Pittsburg	* 5 20 am	* 3 40 am
Crestline and Lima		†11 55 am
Lima and Pittsburg		* 4 10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 7 30 am	†12 05 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†10 53 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 45 pm	* 3 35 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 15 pm	
Lima and Crestline	* 8 50 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
New York and Washington	* 9 25 pm	* 6 02 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect Oct. 16, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north	2 20 a m
" " " " "	8 50 a m
" " " " "	4 25 p m
*From Richmond arrives	8 40 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 25
" " " "	7 15 a m
" " " "	12 35 p m
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 00 p m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Time Table Effective November, 25, 1899.
From Fort Wayne.

GOING EAST.

No. 3 Fast Eastern Express, daily	6 10 a m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail, daily	11 55 a m
No. 24 Atlantic Express	8 45 p m

GOING WEST.

No. 7 Kansas City Common Rail, daily	10 12 a m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail, daily	5 42 p m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily	8 20 p m

Telephone, Bell-Home 84. 2.

ALL TRAINS DAILY.

NICKEL PLATE

0—2-13 ee

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class cars on these trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 8	3 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 00
Eastern Express, No. 4	8 30
Local Freight	12 25

WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 9	2 05
Western Express, No. 1	11 15
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	12 50

Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at convenient meal hours.

THE FINDLAY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

Effective Dec. 4th, 1899.

EAST BOUND.

Lv. Fort Wayne	7 05 a.m.
arr. Findlay	9 50 a.m
arr. Toledo (via C. H. D.)	10 40 a.m
arr. Cincinnati (via C. H. D.)	4 55 p.m
arr. Columbus (via F. & O. C.)	2 05 p.m

WEST BOUND.

"	1 30 p.m. arr. Fort Wayne 4 00 p.m
"	Columbus (via F. & O. C.) arr Ft. W 4 30 p.m

All trains daily except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 482 Way Freight	2 50 p.m
No. 494 Cin. Express and Mail	10 58 a.m
No. 440 Detroit and Indpls Express	3 50 p.m

NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 483 Way Freight	9 55 a.m
No. 495 Through Express & Mail	11 45 a.m
No. 439 Detroit and Indpls Express	4 40 p.m

ROW FINE TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	3 10 a.m
No. 43 daily	4 35 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	5 30 a.m

NORTH.

No. 40 arrives daily	11 40 a.m
No. 42 (daily except Sunday)	10 25 p.m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p.m

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE SOUL IS THE HAND AND ITS USES ARE MANIFOLD.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The discourse of Dr. Talmage is a lesson of gratitude for that which none of us fully appreciate, and shows the divine meaning in our physical structure. Text, I. Corinthians, xii., 21: "The eye cannot say unto the hand I have no need of thee."

These words suggest that some time two very important parts of the human body got into controversy, and the eye became insolent and full of braggadocio, and said: "I am an independent part of the human system. How far I can see, taking in spring morning and midnight aurora! Compared with myself what an insignificant thing is the human hand! I look down upon it. There it hangs, swinging at the side, a clump of muscles and nerves, and it cannot see an inch either way. It has no lustre compared with that which I beam forth." "What senseless talk," responds the hand. "You, the eye, would have been put out long ago but for me. Without the food I have earned you would have been sightless and starved to death years ago. You cannot do without me any better than I can do without you." At this part of the disputation Paul, of my text, breaks in and ends the controversy by declaring: "The eye cannot say unto the hand I have no need of thee."

BIBLICAL REFERENCES.

Fourteen hundred and thirty-three times, as nearly as I can count by aid of concordance, does the Bible speak of the human hand. We are all familiar with the hand, but the man has yet to be born who can fully understand this wondrous instrument.

So we are all going on opening and shutting this divinely constructed instrument—the hand—ignorant of much of the revelation it was intended to make of the wisdom and goodness of God. You can see by their structure that shoulder and elbow and forearm are getting ready for the culmination in the hand. There is your wrist, with its eight bones and their ligaments in two rows. That wrist, with its bands of fibres and its hinged joint and turning on two axes—on the larger axis moving backward and forward, and on the smaller axis turning nearly round. And there is the palm of your hand, with its five bones, each having a shaft and two terminations. There are the fingers of that hand, with fourteen bones, each finger with its curiously wrought tendons, five of the bones with ending roughened for the lodgment of the nails. There is the thumb, coming from opposite direction to meet the fingers, so that in conjunction they may clasp and hold fast that which you desire to take. There are the long nerves running from the armpit to the forty-six muscles, so that all are under mastery. If at first seems a misfit, a mistake, a miscalculation that the fingers should be of different length.

SYMMETRICAL CONSTRUCTION.

Would it not be more symmetrical to have them terminate alike, instead of having them steps ascending from the little finger to the longest, and then descending to the index finger? And the child asked his father, the scientist, why the fingers were of such different lengths. The father told his child to close his fingers on his palm, when they were seen to be even, or to hold an orange, when the thumb also ended evenly. You see the Creator makes no mistakes. The whole anatomy of your hand is as complex, as intricate, as symmetrical, as useful as God could make it. What can it not do? It can climb, it can lift, it can push, it can repel, it can menace, it can clutch, it can deny, it can affirm, it can extend, it can weave, it can bathe, it can smile, it can humble, it can exalt, it can soothe, it can throw, it can defy, it can wave, it can implecate, it can pray.

A skeleton of the hand traced on blackboard, or unrolled in diagram, or hung in medical museum, is mightily illustrative of the divine wisdom and goodness, but how much more pleasing when in living action all its nerves and muscles and bones and tendons and tissues and phalanges display what God invented when He invented the human hand. Two specimens of it we carry at our side from the time when in infancy we open them to take a toy, till, in the last hour of a long life we extend them in bitter farewell.

SOUL'S EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

With the divine help I shall speak of the hand as the chief executive officer of the soul, whether lifted for defense, or extended for help, or busied in the arts, or offered in salutation, or wrung in despair, or spread abroad in benediction. God evidently intended all the lower orders of living beings should have weapons of defense, and hence the elephant's tusks, the horse's hoof, the cow's horn, and the lion's tooth, and the insect's sting. Having given weapons of defense to the lower orders of living beings, of course He would not leave man, the highest order of living beings on earth, defenseless and at the mercy of brutal or ruffianly attack. The right, yea! the duty, of self-defense is so evident it needs no argumentation. The hand is the divinely fashioned weapon of defense. We may seldom have to use it for such purposes, but the fact that we are so equipped insures safety. The hand is a weapon sooner loaded than any gun, sooner drawn than any sword. Its fingers bent into the palm, it becomes a bolt of demolition. Solomon speaks of the hands as the "keepers of the house," or the defenders. Surely such a castle as the human body needs such protection as the hand alone can offer.

What a defense it is against accident. There have been times in all our experiences when we have with the hand warded off something that would have extinguished our eyesight, or broken the skull, or crippled us for a lifetime. While the eye has discovered the approaching peril, the hand has beaten it back or struck it down or disarmed it.

USE OF DEADLY WEAPONS.

Every day thank God for your right hand, and if you want to hear its eulogy ask him who in swift revolution of machinery has had it crushed, or at Chapultepec or South Mountain or San Juan or Sedan lost it.

And in passing let me say that he who has the weapon of the hand uninjured and in full use needs no other. You cowards who walk with sword-cane or carry a pistol in your hip pocket had better lay aside your deadly weapon. At the frontier or in barbarous lands, or as an officer of the law about to make an arrest, such arming may be necessary, but no citizen moving in these civilized regions needs such reinforcement. If you are afraid to go down these streets or along these country roads without dagger or firearms, better ask your grandmother to go with you armed with scissors and knitting needle. What cowards, if not what intended murderers, uselessly to carry such weapons of death! In our two hands God gave us all the weapons we need to carry.

Again, the hand is the chief executive officer of the soul for affording help. Just see how the hand is constructed. How easily you can lower it to raise the fallen. How easily it is extended to feel the invalid's pulse, or gently wipe away the tear of orphanage, or contribute alms, or smooth the excited brow, or beckon into safety. O, the helping hands! There are hundreds of thousands of them, and the world wants at least 1,000,000,000 of them. Hands to bless others; hands to rescue others; hands to save others.

TO HELP OTHERS.

What are these schools and churches and asylums of mercy? Outstretched hands. What are all those hands distributing tracts, and carrying medicines, and trying to cure blind eyes, and deaf ears, and broken bones, and disordered intellects, and wayward sons? Helping hands. Let each of us add two to that number, if we have two, or if through casualty only one, add that one. If these hands which we have so long kept thrust into pockets through indolence, or folded in indifference, or employed in writing wrong things, or doing mean things, or heaving up obstacles in the way of righteous progress, might from this hour be consecrated to helping others out and up and on, they would be hands worth being raised on the resurrection morn and worth clapping in eternal gladness over a world redeemed.

The great artists of the ages—Raphael, and Leonardo da Vinci, and Quentin Matsys, and Rembrandt, and Albert Durer, and Titian—have done their best in picturing the face of Christ, but none except Ary Scheffer seems to have put much stress upon the hand of Christ. Indeed, the mercy of that hand, the gentleness of that hand, is beyond all artistic portrayal. Some of His miracles He performed by word of mouth and without touching the subjects before Him, but most of them He performed through the hand. Was the dead damsel to be raised to life? "He took her by the hand." Was the blind man to have optic nerve restored? "He took him by the hand." Was the demon to be exorcised from a suffering man? "He took him by the hand." The people saw this and besought Him to put His hand on their afflicted ones.

THE IMPORTANT RIGHT.

His own hands free, see how the Lord sympathized with the man who had lost the use of his hand. It was a case of atrophy, a wasting away until the arm and hand had been reduced in size beyond any medical or surgical restoration. Moreover, it was his right hand, the most important of the two, for the left side in all its parts is weaker than the right side, and we involuntarily, in any exigency, put out the right hand because we know it is the best hand. So that poor man had lost more than half of his physical armament. It would not have been so bad if it had been the left hand. But Christ looked at that shriveled-up right hand, dangling uselessly at the man's side, and then cried out in a voice that had omnipotence in it: "Stretch forth thy hand," and the record is, "he stretched it forth whole as the other." The blood rushed through the shrunken veins, and the shortened muscles lengthened, and the dead nerves thrilled, and the lifeless fingers tingled with resumed circulation, and the restored man held up in the presence of the skeptical Pharisees one of Jehovah's masterpieces—a perfect hand. No wonder that story is put three times in the Bible, so that if a sailor were cast away on a barren island or a soldier's New Testament got mutilated in battle and whole pages are destroyed, the shipwrecked or wounded man in hospital would probably have at least one of those three radiant stories of what Christ thought of the human hand.

DESTINIES AFFECTED.

How often has the hand decided a destiny! Mary Queen of Scots was escaping from imprisonment at Lochlever in the dress of a laundress, and had her face thickly veiled. When a boatman attempted to remove the veil she put up her hand to defend it, and so revealed the white and fair hand of a queen, and so the boatman took her back to captivity. Again and again it has been demonstrated that the head hath a language as certainly as the mouth. Palmistry, or the science by which character and destiny are read in the lines of the hand, is yet crude and uncertain and unsatisfactory, but as astrology was the mother of astronomy, and alchemy the mother of chemistry, it may be that palmistry will result in a science yet to be born.

Again, as the chief executive officer of the soul, behold the hand busy in the arts. What a comparatively dull place this world would be without pictures, without statuary, without music, without architecture. Have you ever realized what fifty seeming miracles are in the five minutes' fingering of piano or harp or flute? Who but the eternal God could make a hand capable of that swift sweep of the keys, or that quick feeling of the pulses of the flute, or the twirl of the fingers amid the strings of the harp? All the composers of music who dreamed out the oratorios and cantatas of the ages would have had their work dropped flat and useless but for the translations of the hand. Under the deft fingers of the performer what cavalries gallop, and what batteries boom, and what birds carol, and what tempests march, and what oceans billow!

PRACTICAL USE.

The great architects of the earth might have thought out the Alhambras and the Parthenons and the St. Sophias and the Taj Mahals, but all those visions would have vanished had it not been for the hand on hammer, on plummet, on trowel, on wall, on arch, on pillar, on stairs, on dome.

In two discourses, one concerning the ear and the other concerning the eye, I spoke from the potent text in the Psalms, "He that planted the ear shall he not hear," and, "He that formed the eye, shall he not see," but what use in the eye and what use in the ear if the hand had not been strung with all its nerves, and moved with all its muscles, and reticulated with all its joints, and strengthened with all its bones, and contrived with all its ingenuities. The hand hath forwarded all the arts, and tunneled the mountains through which the rail train thunders, and launched all the shipping, and fought all the battles, and built all the temples, and swung all the cables under the sea, as well as lifted to mildair the wire tracks on which whole trains of thought rush across the continents, and built all the cities and hoisted the pyramids.

Do you eulogize the eye and ear at the expense of the hand, for the eye may be blotted out, as in the case of Milton, and yet his hand writes a "Paradise Lost" or a "Samson Agonistes;" as in the case of William H. Prescott, and yet his hand may write the enchanting "Conquest of Peru." Or the ear may be silenced forever, as in the case of Beethoven, and yet his hand may put into immortal cadences the "Ninth Symphony." Oh the hand! The God-fashioned hand! The triumphant hand! It is an open Bible of divine revelation, and the five fingers are the Isaiah, and the Ezekiel, and the David, and the Micah and the Paul of that almighty inspiration.

A CHILD'S PRAYER.

A pastor in his sermon told how a little child appreciated the value of his hand when he was told that on the morrow it must be amputated in order to save his life. Hearing that, he went to a quiet place and prayed that God would spare his hand. The surgeon, coming the next day to do his work, found the hand so much better that amputation was postponed and the hand got well. The pastor telling of this in a sermon, concluded by holding up his hand and saying: "That is the very hand that was spared in answer to prayer, and I hold it up, a monument of divine mercy."

Again, the hand is the chief executive officer of the soul when wrung in agony. Tears of relief are sometimes denied to trouble. The eyelids at such time are as hot and parched and burning as the brow. At such time even the voice is suppressed and there is no sob or outcry. Then the wringing of the hand tells the story. At the close of a life wasted in sin sometimes comes that expression of the twisted fingers; the memory of years that will never return, of opportunities the like of which will never again occur, and conscience in its wrath pouncing upon the soul, and all the pest a horror, only to be surpassed by the approaching horror. So a man wrings his hands over the casket of a dead wife whom he has cruelly treated. So a man wrings his hands at the fate of sons and daughters whose prospects have been ruined by his inebriety and neglect and depravity. So the sinner wrings his hands when, after a life full of offers of pardon and peace and heaven he dies without hope. When there are sorrows too poignant for lamentation on the lip and too hot for the tear glands to write in letters of crystal on the cheek, the hand recites the tragedy with more emphasis than anything in "Macbeth" and "King Lear."

ART OF HANDSHAKING.

Worse than the wringing of the hands was the punishment that Cranmer gave his right hand when he put it in the fire of the stake and without flinching, said: "Forasmuch as my hand offended in writing contrary to my heart, my hand shall therefore be the first punished. It shall be the first burned. This was the hand that wrote it."

Again, the hand is the chief executive officer of the soul in salutation. A former president of the United States said: "I think handshaking is a great nuisance and it should be abolished. It not only makes the right arm sore, but shocks the whole system and unfits a man for writing or attending to other duties. It demoralizes the entire nervous and muscular system." But while this exercise may be fatiguing, it is also an opportunity. He who knows how heartily to shake hands has one of the mightiest arts for conveying happiness and good cheer and life eternal. After you have shaken hands with one, a line of communication is opened that was not open before. Two hands clasped in greeting are a bridge on which all sympathies and kindnesses and encouragements and blessings cross over. To shake hands with some persons does us more good than a sermon—aye! it is a sermon. To shake hands with a good doctor when we are sick is an anodyne, a tonic, a febrifuge, before he feels the pulse or writes the prescription. To shake hands with a cheerful man when we are discouraged fills us with faith to try again what we have failed in doing.

GRASP OF A FATHER.

To shake hands with some consecrated man, clerical or lay, after we have wandered away into sin, is to feel the grasp of a father—God welcoming home the prodigal son. Shake hands, oh ye stolid and exclusive and coldblooded and precise and unconventional Christians! Jehu cried out Jehonadab: "Is thine heart right? If it be, give me thine hand."

There is in an honest and Christian handshake a thrill of Gospel electricity. You take part of his trouble and he takes part of your jubilance. In that way you divide up anxieties and congratulations. The main trunk line of that handshake has branches of blessed telegraphy right down to both hearts and up to both heads, and you both get the message the same instant. Take off the glove when you shake hands, for that glove puts the hide of a kid between the palm of your hand and the palm of his hand, and that animal's hide is a non-conductor of this Gospel electricity. Do not grip the bone of the forefinger and the bone of the little finger with a crushing power that puts one into a severe suffering which many of us have experienced from those who are more brutes than men. Take the hand gently, reasonably, heartily, and know that God ordered that form of salutation. That is one important thing that the hand was made for. You can see the indications in its shape and equipment—the four fingers to take your neighbor's hand on the one side, and the thumb to take it on the other, and the forearm so swung that you can easily draw it toward you.

FAREWELL SALUTATIONS.

Of course, there is a wicked shaking of hands, and Solomon refers to it when he says: "Though hand join in hand, the wicked shall not be unpunished." Shake hands in conspiracy to damage individual or community or nation; shake hands to defraud; shake hands to stand by each other in wrongdoing—you help me stuff this ballot box, and I will see that when I am in power you shall have promotion; you help me in my infamy and I will help you in your infamy. Oh, that is profanation of a holy rite: that is sacrilige against a divine arrangement: that is gripping your own destruction! Pilate and Herod, though antagonistic before, shook hands over Christ's projected assassination.

But shake hands the way William Penn shook hands with the Indians for their civilization. Shake hands the way Missionary Carey shook hands with the Hindus, for whose salvation he became a lifetime exile. Shake hands the way Havelock shook hands with besieged women at Lucknow whom he had come to save from massacre. Shake hands as David Brainerd did with the American Indians, whom he offered a glorious heaven through the Gospel. Shake hands as Lincoln shook hands with the agitated mother to whom he gave back the boy who had fallen asleep from overfatigue as a sentinel. Shake hands as during the civil war Anna Ross shook hands with the wounded soldier in Cooper Shop hospital, Philadelphia. Shake hands as Van Meter, the city evangelist, shook hands with the waif of the street coming penitent into the midnight mission. Shake hands as heaven shook hands with earth that night when a doxology in the gallery of clouds woke the Bethlehem shepherds.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GESTURES.

But it is not always in such glad greeting that we can employ our right hand in farewell salutation. If your right hand retained some impress of all such uses it would be a volume of bereavements. Oh, the good-bys in which your right hand has participated! Good-by at the steamboat wharf, good-by at the rail train window, good-by before the opening battle, good-by at the dying pillow. We all needed grace for such handshaking, though our hand was strong and their hand was weak, and we will need grace for the coming good-bys, and that grace we had better seek while amid the felicities of health and homes unbroken. Thank God, there will be no good-by in heaven.

Again, the hand is the chief executive of the soul when employed in benediction. No gesture of the human hand means more than that outstretched gesture. In many of our religious denominations we are not permitted to pronounce an apostolic benediction until we have been regularly ordained as ministers of the Gospel, but there are kinds of benediction that you may all pronounce without especial permission from presbytery or conference or convention. You have a right to spread abroad both right hand and left hand in bestowing a blessing of kindness and good will upon all you meet. With both hands bless the children. Take them in your arms and kiss their fair cheeks. Take with them a round of merriment in the room before you leave it; and by prayer put them in the arms of that Christ, to go to whom in olden time they struggled to get out of the arms of their mothers. God bless the cradles and arm-chairs and nurseries all 'round the world.

RESPECT FOR THE AGED.

Extend your hands in benediction for the aged. Take their counsel and ask their prayers, and smooth the path down the declivities. By neglect and unfilial demeanor add no wrinkles to their brow, no more stoop to their shoulders. They have their hand on the latch of the door through which they will soon go out of sight of your homes and churches. May the mantles of the Elijahs fall upon the Elijahs! Spread your hand for the benediction upon all the men and women in the tug of life, many of them tired and buffeted and disheartened. Never go out of a store or shop or office or field without pronouncing a benediction.

And what better use can I make of my hands, which are the chief executive officer of my soul, than now to spread them abroad in the apostolic benediction which has been pronounced for centuries, and over hundreds of thousands of assemblages at coronations and obsequies, at harvest homes and on fast days, by all the ministers of the Gospel in the past, as it will be done by all the ministers of the Gospel until the church militant reaches up its right hand to take the right hand of the church triumphant; a benediction which, when it has full sway, will leave nothing for our world to want, or heaven to bestow: "May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all forever. Amen."

Look out for Grip!

Its Deadly Germs Attack you Today. Tomorrow you are ill, and next day Death Stares you in the Face. It's a Dangerous Disease, but is Promptly Overcome with

Dr. Miles' Nervine.

The great danger from LaGrippe is not so much in the acute attack, though goodness knows that is bad enough, but in the terrible after effects which so frequently follow it. When the nerves have been prostrated by the poisonous grip germs and the whole system is in a relaxed and congested condition, it requires but little neglect or indiscretion to bring on bronchitis, pneumonia or quick consumption. And even though the victim be fortunate enough to escape death from some of these complications, his nervous system is almost sure to be a wreck, and chronic disorders of one sort or another are sure to result, and he is dragged down to a terrible doom.

Disease can find no foothold in a body that is well nourished and full of nerve force, vital power and resistive strength. Keep your nervous system well fortified and your resistive power at high tide with Dr. Miles' Nervine and the deadly grip germs will pass you by. But if you have the grip or are suffering from its dangerous after effects, there is nothing that will so quickly and so surely help you back to health and strength as the same Dr. Miles' Nervine. It assists nature to overcome the depression of disease and restores the lost vitality. It gives nourishment to the weakened nerves, creates new, rich corpuscles in the blood and replenishes the fountain of life—the nerves—with renewed strength and vigor.

"Last January I was taken down with La Grippe, which left me in five weeks with my nervous system completely shattered, stomach badly deranged and liver in a restless condition. Although under the constant care of my physician I grew steadily worse. I had no appetite for food, could not sleep, was scarcely able to crawl around the house and my weight was reduced to 124 pounds. Seeing an article in a Cincinnati daily about Dr. Miles' Nervine I decided to try it. I purchased a bottle of the Nervine and a box of the Nerve and Liver Pills, and at the end of the second week I was a changed man. My appetite was beyond control, my sleep refreshing, my strength renewed, and I had gained twenty pounds in weight."

D. C. WALKER, Hallsville, Ohio.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

CUBAN SOCIETY.

Americans generally have the idea that in the old days the most brilliant social element in Havana were the Spanish officials and their suites. I wish they could see the horrible little outhouse in which six staff officers and their families were supposed to live at the summer palace. It would serve to accentuate their mistake. As a matter of fact, the social circle of Havana has always been made up of Cubans; Cubans with Spanish titles (just as Canadians have English ones), and Cubans without titles; rich Cubans and poor ones, but always and preeminently, if not exclusively, Cubans. From the captain general down Spaniards were strangers and foreigners, who might or might not be admitted to these sacred precincts according to no law whatever.—T. B. Matt, in Scribner's Monthly.

STOOD DEATH OFF.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

There are 7,000,000 postal savings depositors in Great Britain, who have accumulated $55,000,000, on which, in 1895, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid, leaving a surplus of $3,500,000. The cost of the management was 0.44 per cent. of the mean amount of the deposit.

A FRIGHTFUL BLUNDER

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, cut or bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures fever sores, ulcers, boils, corns, all skin eruptions. Best pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dreier & Bros., druggists.

ELECTRIC BALLOONS.

An electric balloon for night signalling is among the latest ideas, especially for use in the Boer war. According to the plan, the balloon, made of gold-beaters' skins, carries a number of electric lamps, which are connected by wire with an apparatus below. These lamps are flashed at intervals corresponding to the dots and dashes of the Morse code, and on a clear night can be seen 100 miles away.

The balloon may be sent up some distance from an army, connection with the ground apparatus being made by wire. [illegible] of the balloon being hit by sharpshooters is small, as it is sent up at night, and unlighted, so that when the signals are begun it is out of range. A number will be sent out to South Africa to be tested.—New York Post.

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

Boer wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, whose male relatives are fighting now, are passing through an unnecessarily anxious time. The war authorities at Pretoria apparently hold strictly selfish views upon the subject of casualty lists, deeming it impolitic to let those who are bereaved know that their men folk are dead. Owing to the influence the knowledge might have on others who are going to the front, the Boer war office keeps its secrets inviolate and does not issue news of losses on the field.

The elder generation of Boer women will probably be bearing the suspense in tight-lipped, listless silence, but the girls who have received the benefits of education will understand how cruel their position is, and fret in impotent wrath beneath the injustice inflicted upon them by this reticence.

What kind of lives are these women leading now? In all likelihood pretty much what they led in ordinary times. Their farms are squat, two or three-roomed buildings, dumped down on the veldt far away from neighbors, in the center of the acreage of land farmed by the proprietor. They are wretchedly uncomfortable habitations; for Boer women are not house-proud. Formerly no Boer woman received more than an apology for an education, and a very lame one at that. Now, however, some of the youngsters are sent to the convent schools, and are modeled into very much improved editions of the original Boers.—London Daily Mail.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

CULTIVATING SPONGES.

In Florida attempts have been made to cultivate sponges, and the industry is successful. The United States fisheries commission, on finding that the sponge fisheries were becoming extinct, supplied those who wished them with the spores of the animals for their propagation. There are now many sponge beds, or farms, along the coast.—Chicago Tribune.

WORKING DAY AND NIGHT.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Dreier & Bros.

Each day in the year the owners of slot machines in New York city purchase 1,000 pounds of chocolate with which to fill the machines.